The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,468.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy........ 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	3 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2¼ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. AGRA, 1,906 Tons, 180 H. P., Commander Hillcoat, as above from Kurrachee on SATURDAY, the 8th April. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The Agra is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 31st March, and on MONDAY, the 3rd April, for Kurrachee, can carry forward cargo and passengers for transfer to the Agra.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th February 1876.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 Tons, 220 H.P., Commander G. W. Wicks, R. N. R., will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 1st April 1876, at 4 P. M.

	April.		April.
Leaves BOMBAY	[illegible]	Leaves Tuticorin	9
„ Rutnagherry	[illegible]	„ Colombo	10
„ Vingorla	2	„ Negapatam	12
„ Goa	2	„ Pondicherry	13
„ Carwar	3	„ Madras	15
„ Mangalore	4	„ Masulipatam	17
„ Cannanore	5	„ Coconada	18
„ Tellicherry	5	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Calicut	6	„ Bimlipatam	19
„ Beypore	6	„ Gopalpore	20
„ Cochin	7	„ False Point	21
„ Alleppey	7	Arrives CALCUTTA	23

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pentianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. COMMILLA, 872 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 31st March 1876, at 4 P.M.

	March.		April.
Leaves BOMBAY	31	Leaves BUSREH	19
„ Kurrachee	Apr. 4	„ Mahomerah	19
„ Guader	6	„ Fao	19
„ Muscat	7	„ Bushire	21
„ Bunder Abbas	9	„ Linga	26
„ Linga	11	„ Bunder Abbas	28
„ Bushire	13	„ Muscat	30
„ Fao	15	„ Kurrachee	May 5
„ Mahomerah	15	Arrives BOMBAY	8
Arrive BUSREH	16		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. COMMILLA, 872 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 31st March 1876, at 4 P. M.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of ... Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	38	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st April 1876.

ARABIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th April 1876.

BATAVIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st May 1876.

ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th May 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 8th December 1875.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, VIA SUEZ CANAL

TO SAIL 1st APRIL.

THE Powerful First-class Steamer J. B. WALKER, 1,482 Tons Register, has excellent accommodation for Twelve First Class Passengers. An inspection is invited.

FARE—Rs. 350, without Wines.

Apply to

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY TO SOUTHAMPTON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL ABOUT 10th MAY.

THE attention of Families intending to proceed to England is specially invited to the fine Steamer GALATEA, 2,001 Tons Register 350 H. P. nominal, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, well-known in the South American Passenger Service as one of the favourite steamers of the Belgian Royal Mail Company. She has superior accommodation for Fifty First Class Passengers, and carries a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS. For Passage apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	April, 1876.
VENETIA	G. J. Babot	2776	450	3rd—Suez, &c.
NUBIA	W. B. Hall	2096	450	5th—London direct.
SIAM	N. W. Haselwood	3000	500	10th—Southampton.
ASSAM	G. F. Cates	3033	500	17th—Suez, &c.
MALWA	P. S. Tomlin	2933	450	24th—Southampton.
				May.
ZAMBESI	A. Symons	3429	400	1st—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3429	550	8th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th March 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 4th April 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon,

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S HINDOSTAN, Capt. N. Boxell, R.N.R. (3,113 Tons and 600 H. P.) will be despatched as above carrying ... Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 18th March 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st March 1876.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

DIRECT STEAMER TO LONDON.

THE P. and O. Company's S.S. NUBIA, (2,096 Tons, 450 Horse Power,) will be despatched for LONDON via SUEZ CANAL, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th April, at 3 P. M.

PASSAGE MONEY, (including Canal Fees.)

First Class	Rs. 680
Second Class	„ 370

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th March 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	19th Feb.	26th Feb.	8th April.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	18th Mar.	25th Mar.	17th May.
also—					
EUROPA	2277	424	will sail from Bombay on or about		10th June.
INDIA	2281	500	do	do do	10th July.
ACEDONIA	2273	486	do	do do	10th August

And regularly thereafter, further sailings, being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO	LIVERPOOL.	SUEZ.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th March 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

TO SUCCEED THE BRANKSOME HALL.

THE TRENTHAM HALL will be despatched to LIVERPOOL about the 1st of May. Definite notice as to the positive sailing date will be given at least a fortnight before the steamer sails.

The attention of intending passengers is particularly called to these fine steamers which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 knots and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 25 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

"WILSON" LINE.

FALMOUTH AND HAVRE,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.
S. S. XANTHO, 1,800 Tons.
TO LEAVE ABOUT 15th APRIL.

THE above Vessel will have despatch on the date named. She has excellent accommodation amidships for First-Class Passengers only.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board.

FIRST CLASS .... Rs. 600.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th March 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 8, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, glass crockery, and plated articles, a mahogany cottage pianoforte, made expressly for the Indian climate, two large brass bedsteads with mattresses and curtains, &c., at No. 1, Bell Lane, Fort.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of March, at 1 o'clock P. M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the property of a Gentleman (breaking up his establishment), the same comprise glassware rich leaf pattern wine and claret decanters, blue dinner set, China cups and saucers, plated, cruet and egg frames, piano and chamber candlesticks knife rests, ice tongs, mustard pot, a lot of spoons and forks, knives, &c., piece of camp dining tables, side board, teapoys, conversation, reclining, and half backed couches, circular and side tables, brass and iron rocking chairs, rich English Brussels carpet with border, revolver and gun, rich engravings in gilt and other frames, flowered globe lamps, dining room chairs, large English invalid chair, hat stands, ornaments and vases, brass palanquin clock, marble time-piece (going one year) under dome, mahogany cottage pianoforte made expressly for the Indian climate by "Holdernesse and Holdernesse," music stool, two first rate brass bedsteads, with mattresses and curtains, carved dressing and wash hand tables with China crockery, toilette glasses, chests of drawers, presses, an ice box, meat safes, water filter, cooking pots, ice machine and dispense articles, few reading books, &c., &c.

No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 29th March 1876.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Sale at their room THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, [illegible] at 1 A. M. when the following things will be [illegible]

[illegible] articles such as ladies and children's caps, [illegible] tables, &c. [illegible] caps.

[illegible] carpet folding chairs suitable for ships. [illegible] few bundles of cotton ropes, 17 kegs of [illegible] pocket-knives, and table forks. Few [illegible] comparative to those of the Cathedral. Gold [illegible] add buttons, illuminium gold khumese buttons, silver watches, &c.

Also a large quantity of samples of grey piece-goods, such as grey shirtings, madapollams, printers, long-cloths, T. cloths, &c.

1 case muslin.

7 bales grey longcloths, 3 lbs.

5 bales of grey dhooties, 49 by 10, 4 bales of ditto, 44 by 10. [illegible] of white dhooties printed borders, 42 by 10.

1 ca[illegible] unt and at the risk of Heerjeebhoy Cooverjee—

On acc[illegible] ine, 2 lbs. net.

Pure ca[illegible]

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 29th March 1876.

NOTICES.

SERVED IN THE GRAND HALL.

CRITERION TABLE D'HOTE,

3/6 Daily from 5.30 till 8 o'clock. 3/6

(Also on Sundays.)

Consisting of Soups, Fish, Entrées, Joints, Sweets, Ices, and Dessert.

SPIERS AND POND,
THE CRITERION, REGENT CIRCUS.
PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADA[illegible] GOUT AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, [illegible]hildren, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm C[illegible]

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout [illegible]

N. B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAG[illegible]

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bomb[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

MDLLE. OLGA DUBOIN will give her NEXT and LAST CONCERT at the TOWN HALL, THIS EVENING at 9 P.M. There will be Solo Songs, Part Songs and Organ Solos. Tickets may be purchased at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where a plan of the Hall may be seen. Reserved Seats (numbered) Rs. 4 each. Unreserved Re. 1.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LEWIS' DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.
LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!
THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29.
BENEFIT OF MISS ROZA COOPER.
MILKY WHITE,
AND
BURLESQUE OF ALADDIN.
THURSDAY, MARCH 30.
BENEFIT OF MISS BENISON.
FRIDAY, MARCH 31.
BENEFIT OF THE MISSES GRAY.
SATURDAY, APRIL 1.
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

Doors open at half-past 8. Performance to commence at 9.

FORT THEATRE.

APOLLO STREET,
(ENTRANCE TO ENGLISH HOTEL.)
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, 29th MARCH.
THE STAR COMPANY
IN COMEDY, FARCE, AND BURLESQUE.
THE PERFORMANCE WILL COMMENCE WITH
J. MADDISON MORTON'S FARCE,
BETSY BAKER;
To conclude with H. Byron's Burlesque Extravaganza of
EURYDICE,
OR LITTLE ORPHEUS AND HIS LUTE.
NEW SONGS; SINGLE, DOUBLE, TREBLE DANCES; AND
SONG AND DANCE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class .... Rs. 2; Second Class .... Re. 1.

Doors open at 8. Performance to commence 9 o'clock punctually.

N. B.—Extra Tramway Cars leave from Elphinstone Circle and Church Gate Street after the performance.

PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

MANAGER—MR. H. WILLIAMS.

APOLLINARIS WATER

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

HOUSE TO LET.—The BUNGALOW, No. 7, Clare Road, Byculla, from 1st May 1876, at present in the occupation of E. Moses, Esq.

For particulars apply at No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort.

Bombay, 27th March 1876.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. MACEDONIA, arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Macedonia.

Bombay, 28th March 1876.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. ARCHDRUID, from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to PAY FREIGHT and SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature. As the Cargo will be landed in the Sassoon Dock, Consignees can obtain delivery of their GOODS there, and early application is requested.

No CLAIM for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the Vessel.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th March 1876.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, from 1st May 1876, the comfortable BUNGALOW on Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill, No. 1/8, now occupied by Surgeon Major T. B. Johnstone.

For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st May 1876, the BUNGALOW on top of Cumballa Hill, now occupied by Messrs. O. Fiedler and others. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

MIDDLE COLABA.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED, a comfortable BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, facing the west, with three Bed Rooms, a Drawing Room, a Dining Room, and a spacious verandah. The whole House is newly matted, painted and papered. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

No. 28, Meadow Street.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Undersigned up to 2 P. M., on MONDAY, the 3rd April 1876, for the EXECUTION of ORDINARY MONSOON REPAIRS to the PUBLIC BUILDINGS, and for SUPPLYING ROAD METAL and SAND STONE at the Presidency for the season 1876-77.

Office rates for various items of the repairs can be seen and other particulars learnt on application during office hours.

Tenders should be accompanied with a deposit of 2½ per cent.

F. W. STEVENS, C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 27th March 1876.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the CARTAGE of certain quantity of EARTH to the New Burial Ground, on the Arthur Road, 1st from the Anglo-Indian Mills, on the DeLisle Road, and 2ndly from the Sassoon's Mill, on the Mount Road.

Tenderers should give separate rates per brass for each item; the rates to include the loading and unloading of the carts.

Tenders should be sealed and sent in to the address of the Municipal Commissioner on or before Noon of the 3rd proximo.

Particulars can be learnt on application at the Office of the Undersigned.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

RIENZI WALTON, C.E.,
Executive Municipal Engineer.

Executive Municipal Engineer's Office, 28th March 1876.

TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!!

J. J. L. DAVIS, Surgeon Dentist from the Dental Hospital, inserts Mineral Teeth over the most sensitive gums and stumps without pain or inconvenience; in appearance quite equal to nature, while for mastication and articulation they cannot be equalled.

Extraction, stopping and scaling, Rs. 5.

Children's Teeth carefully regulated.

Fort Address.—Rampart Row, next to Messrs. Thompson Taylor & Co., Chemists and Druggists.

Consultation daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

THE ELPHINSTONE SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FINAL DISTRIBUTION of Rs. 36 and Annas Eight per share of the ASSETS of the Company will be made to the SHAREHOLDERS on or after MONDAY, the 3rd of April 1876, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle.

A DEDUCTION of INTEREST will be made from such payments upon shares on which CALLS have not been PAID on due dates.

HORMUSJEE N. SAKLATWALLA,
Liquidator.

28th March, 1876.

S. D'ESPERANCE,

COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER
BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.,
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

THE Undersigned beg to intimate that they only sell the above preparation for CASH.

Per Case, 10s. 6d. at 1s. 9d. per Rupee=Rs. 6.

The Trade supplied at discount.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

ME[illegible]'S EXTRACT

[illegible] PREPARING FOR [illegible] INFANTS' FOOD,

LIEBIG'S INF[illegible] on the best artificial

FORMS beyond compar[illegible] equally adapted for Adult nourishment for Infants. It is [illegible] tion; and has been the patients in all stages of enfeebled digest[illegible] her food could be re[illegible] means of saving many lives when no o[illegible] practice where Lie[illegible] tained. Its great medical value in nat[illegible] pointed out by a well-[illegible] nig's Extract is objected to has been [illegible] known physician.

Sole Agents for [illegible] India,

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

PULVERM[illegible] HER'S

GALVA[illegible] BANDS

Have given rapid relie[illegible] complaints when all other reme[illegible] ffectual:—

Neuralgia and Nervo[illegible] alysis. ache.

Loss of Voice Asth[illegible]

Pulmonary Affec[illegible] nd Liver Complaints.

Lumbago. [illegible] omplaints.

Weak Ankl[illegible] Debility.

Indigest[illegible]

Nervou[illegible]

[illegible] & Co., BOMBAY.

[illegible] ADVERTISE-

[illegible] the MANCHES[illegible] MANUFACTURING [illegible] Gazette Office.

GLASS, PORCELAIN, & STONE WARES.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, solicit attention to their EXTENSIVE STOCK of the above WARES, imported direct from leading Manufacturers.

TABLE GLASS WARE,
Of first-rate Material and Workmanship.
Complete Sets for 12 persons from Rs. 130 to Rs. 300.
In various Patterns for Daily Service, and a variety of beautiful Designs for Extra use.

VASES, CENTRE-PIECES, FLOWER TROUGHS AND TUBES.

BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES,
Of Richly-painted Porcelain in a variety of beautiful designs,
From Rs. 65 to Rs. 300.
Of Porcelain, with Gold Border and Line, with or without Flower,
From Rs. 50.
Of Best Stone China, with Blue, Green, Pink or Maroon Bands and Lines,
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[illegible] LT HATS.

Christy's Har[illegible]	7	0
Do. Soft [illegible]	6	8
Ellwood's Ha[illegible]	7	0
Do. Soft [illegible]	6	8
The Duke of [illegible] Round [illegible]	7	0
Do. do.	6	8
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Drab Shell	9	0

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GENT'S ENGLISH KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES,
highly finished Jewelled Movements, cased as a Hunter, Half-hunter, or Open face.
In Gold Case, Rs. 300 to 600.
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THE EXHIBITION ENGLISH LEVER WATCH,
in Hunting, Half-hunting, or Open Face Case.
Gold .... Rs. 200.
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LADY'S GOLD ENGLISH KEYLESS WATCHES.
Engraved Hunter .... Rs. 285.
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LADY'S GOLD GENEVA KEYLESS WATCHES.
Rs. 150 to 300.

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Engraved Hunters or Half-hunters.
Rs. 100 to 300.

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THE SILVER (or ALUMINIUM) DOUBLE CRYSTAL KEYLESS WATCH.
Superior Jewelled, Horizontal Movement.
In Aluminium Case .... Rs. 45.
In Solid Silver Case .... Rs. 50.
Supplied with Black or White Dial.

GENEVA KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES,
best finished Movements, Jewelled throughout, as Hunters, Half-hunters, or Open Face.
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The above Brands are without exception, the very finest that Mr NEUBERG has ever been able to place before the Public, being manufactured by skilled workmen specially employed, and of a leaf personally selected by him when down in the Tobacco districts lately.

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WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AT[illegible]

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NOTICES.

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EXTENSION OF THE DAKORE BRANCH RAILWAY TO PALI.

TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of the Works will be received up to the 30th instant. Plans and specifications may be seen on application.

Undersigned will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW.
Agent and Chief Engineer, B. B. & C. I. Railway.

General Offices, Bombay, 18th March 1876.

SCINDE, PUNJAUB AND DELHI RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 5,000 cubic feet of the best MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER without shakes and not worm eaten, in logs, measuring 24 inches to 30 inches square, and from 24 feet to 28 feet in length.

The Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber" and to be addressed to the "Agent S P. and D. Railway, Lahore," and should reach prior to the 15th April 1876, upon which date they will be opened.

The Timber must be made over to the Company's accredited Agents at Bombay or Calcutta, before the end of June 1876.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. B. BIRNEY,
Offg. Personal Assistant to Agent.

Lahore, Agent's Office, the 18th March 1876.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in the Indian Government Dockyard, on MONDAY, the 3rd April 1876, and the days following, a QUANTITY of OLD and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Old Canvas, Nails, Rope (Old Coir and Europe), Booms, Masts, Yards, Iron, Copper, Brass and Lead Old, Coal Dust, small Tin Lanterns, Flags, Cases, Cask, Tins, Waste Papers, &c., &c. Terms of sale as usual and for further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

G. O'B. CAREW,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 24th March 1876.

TEAK TIMBER AND SCANTLINGS FOR SALE AT MODERATE PRICES.

MESSRS. RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co., IRON and TIMBER MERCHANTS, thank the Engineers, Contractors and the Public for the liberal support they have hitherto received, and beg to acquaint them that they have for Sale from fresh arrivals—

A large quantity of First Class TEAK SQUARES, SCANTLINGS, BOARDS and BATTENS of all sizes.

DEALWOOD FLOORING BOARDS, planed tongued and grooved, ⅞ and ⅞ inch thick by 6 inches wide.

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ESTABLISHED 1840.

S. & Co., with reference to the direct communication lately established between MADRAS and BOMBAY, beg to bring to the notice of the PUBLIC of the latter Presidency, that they are PREPARED to EXECUTE ORDERS for all DESCRIPTIONS of CARRIAGES, HARNESS &c., which they guarantee to be made up of the best seasoned material, and which, after lengthened trial, in nearly every part of India, have been found to be CHEAPER LIGHTER, and MORE DURABLE than those imported from EUROPE.

S. & Co. call special attention to their late arrivals of the NEWEST DESIGNS in HARNESS MOUNTINGS, suitable for 4-in-hand CARRIAGE, DOG CART, TANDEM and CURRICLE HARNESS. In their Ware Room will be found EVERY REQUISITE for the COACH HOUSE and STABLE.

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SPARKLING WINES.

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CARTE ROUGE, a light DRY CHAMPAGNE for tiffin. Price in Bond Rs. 17 for a doz. qts. and 19 for 2 doz. pts.

WACHTER'S BRAND in ½ pts. for Invalids. Price Rs. 26 for 2 doz. in Bond.

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PERINET'S CHAMPAGNES, Rs. 30 and Rs. 45.
A. COLLIN'S CARTE BLANCHE, Rs. 30
ROUYER, GUILLET'S PURE COGNAC,
Rs. 15 Pints; Rs. 8, Half-pints.
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DUTCH BEER, Rs. 4 per dozen quarts.
ASHBURNER'S AMONTILLADO, Rs. 24.
G. PRELLER & Co.'s EXCELLENT
CLARETS, direct from Bordeaux,
Rs. 9 to Rs. 15.
BECHADE LAFFONT & Co.'s CLARETS, Rs 8.
Do. do. BRANDY, Rs. 18.

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Pere Labet St. Estephe Medoc	Rs. 9	per doz. qts.
St Estephe	„ 10	„
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Carte Blanche	Rs. 25 per doz. qts.	
Eugene Clicquot	„ 40 „	Rs. 22 8 per doz. pts.

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FINEST GERMAN ASPARAGUS .. „ 24 per doz. tins.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Bombay, Rampart Row, Fort.

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VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
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THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

☞ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

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VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A very handsome Bay Arab, 7 years, 14-2 high, a passed Cavalry charger, perfectly quiet, has lately been ridden by a lady.

A very pretty Chesnut Arab Horse, aged 6 years, height 14-1½, a passed charger.

A high Caste Gray Arab Horse "War Cry," aged 5 off, 14 3 high, has been partly broken as a charger, has racing speed and is considered a first class Maiden and is specially recommended. The above horses, the property of an Officer proceeding to England.

A pair of dark brown Pegu Ponies, 4 years old, sound, perfectly broken to harness, very fast and pretty, and without vice, Rs. 600.

A very powerful and high crest Grey Arab, 7 years, 14-2 high, up to 15 stone, would make an excellent charger. Rs. 800.

A Bay Waler Gelding, 7 years, 15-1, well-bred, has been hunted, and very fast in double harness, Rs. 500.

A pair of Bay Australians, (Mare and Gelding), 15-2 high, thoroughly broken to harness, Rs. 1,000.

A very handsome Bay Arab, 7 years, 14-1½ high, a splendid mover, has been constantly ridden by a lady, Rs. 700.

A Grey Arab Horse, 6 years, 14-1 high, an excellent Dog-cart Horse, Rs. 350.

An Iron Grey Arab Horse, 5 years 14-1, a very pretty mover, would suit a lady, Rs. 400.

A Chesnut Cob Australian, 14 2 high, perfectly quiet to ride and drive, Rs. 700.

A Chesnut Pony, very strong and fast in harness, Rs. 100.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum, Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 8th Feb. 1876.

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WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
3, HORNBY ROW,

HAVE JUST RECEIV[illegible] and varied stock of La[illegible] Silver WATCHES which would [illegible] priate CHRISTMAS PRESEN[illegible] YEAR'S GIFT:—

LADIES' GOLD WAT[illegible]

Gold Hunting or Semi-Hunting fr[illegible]
„ „ „ „ „ ke[illegible]
„ „ enamelled and jew[illegible]

LADIES' SILVER WA[illegible]

Silver Hunting or Semi-Hunting [illegible]

Messrs. F. L. & Co. have b[illegible] make this watch for Ladies by [illegible] of their "Gentleman's" Rs. 50 [illegible] mechanism is exactly the sam[illegible] man's Watch; it is guarante[illegible] number of years and they are [illegible] same satisfaction. This Watch [illegible] good substitute for the dearer [illegible] ing on the household work and [illegible] travelling.

Messrs F. L. & Co. have al[illegible] stock of the best English Jewel[illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 28TH MARCH, 1876.

REUTER'S telegrams report the Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday as closing unchanged, sales 12,000 bales; but private messages give a decidedly less favourable report, arrivals being quoted 1-16d. per lb. lower all round. This morning's market opened unchanged, probable sales 10,000, actual imports 7,000 bales.

From New York, yesterday's telegram quotes Mid. Uplands on the spot unchanged at 13 3 8 cents.; but May Shipment is quoted at 13 13/16 cents., a decline of 1-16 cent. per lb. Gold and Exchange on London remain unaltered at 114 and dlrs. 4·87 per £ sterling respectively. The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date are as follows:—

	1876	1875	1874
Two days' Receipts ...	14,000	11,000	13,000
Three days' ,, ...	24,000	17,000	28 000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	3,720,000	3,161,000	3,383,000

PIECE GOODS in Manchester yesterday were quiet but steady. The London general produce markets were quite unchanged. A payment of £55,000 into the Bank of England was advised in yesterday's telegram. The amount of itself does not count for much, but it shows the way coin tends, and, in conjunction with the favourable return of Thursday last, points to the probability of an early reduction in the Bank rate.

CONSOLS this morning are quoted at 94¼, French Rentes at 104¼.

The Directors of the Bank of Bombay advanced their rates of interest and discount at to-day's board meeting one per cent. all round. The movement was quite expected, from the unfavourable character of Saturday's return, but in conjunction with the usual indisposition to do business on a Tuesday it has caused an advance of 1 16d. to ⅛d., per rupee in rates of STERLING EXCHANGE, which, as we have frequently pointed out of late, is governed at present more by the position of our money market than even the price of silver. Rates opened this morning with a firmer feeling, on the basis of 1s. 8 7-16d. for demand Bank Bills, and 1s. 8½d. for 3 months' sight Credits, but buyers keeping almost entirely out of the market, rates advanced 1-16d. further, closing quotations being;—

Bank Bills, on demand.	... 1s. 8½d		per Rupee
Ditto, 6 months' sight	... 1s	8 7-8d.	,,
Credits, 3 months' sight	... 1s.	8 15-16	,,
Documents, 3 months' sight ...	1s.	9d.	,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any actual business, but the demand rate has receded to 99 13 16, while 60 days' sight has advanced to 98⅜.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is dull but nominally unchanged, say Fours Rs. 99, Fours-and-a-half Rs. 100, Fives-and-a-half Rs. 101¾.

The SHARE MARKET has evinced more firmness to-day and in most instances our quotations are the turn higher. Bank of Bombays are in active request and have advanced one per cent., the closing rate being 39 per cent. premium. Agras are Re. 1 better, say Rs. 98, while nationals have receded to Rs. 108. Land companies, as a rule, are dull and out of favor, but Port Cannings have been dealt in at an advance of Rs. 15. Press companies are unaltered with the exception of new Berars and Mofussils which are both Rs. 5 per share higher. Spining and weaving companies are firm with an upward tendency. Alliance have advanced Rs. 25, Dhurrumsays Rs. 10, Flemings Rs. 10, Hindustan Rs. 5, Jewraz Balloo Rs. 5, Manockjee Petit Rs. 5, and Orientals Rs. 10 per share.

COTTON.—The less favourable advices from Liverpool, combined with the prospect of higher rates of Sterling Exchange, rendered the tone of the market at Colaba this morning extremely quiet, and although sellers have shown a disposition to accept a decline of R. 3 and in some cases even Rs 5 per candy, only a limited business has been done. Mowa has been bought ready at R. 191 and in quantity for delivery in 10 to 15 days at Rs. 190, and Machine Ginned Broach at Rs. 202 to Rs. 203 per candy half pressed. Of Omrawuttee descriptions there have been few buyers, and the same may be said of Dholleras, prices being quite Rs 2 to Rs. 3 per candy lower. Receipts yesterday were 7,686 bales, making 27,319 bales for the four days.

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady at previous rates. For Liverpool steamers £2 has been done and may be called the current rate for Cotton, but Wheat is scarce and shippers hold off for £1-17-6 per ton. By Sail rates are easy, the enquiry being comparatively slow. Wooden ships £1-17-6, Iron £2-1-3 per ton for Liverpool.

In PIECE GOODS there is virtually no change to report. In the bazaar the enquiry is limited and from first hands we have not heard of any sales of importance.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
800,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	98
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
20,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Bank of Bombay New	695
5,250	1,000	all	5 do.	Bank of Madras	1,200
20,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China	275
40,000	261¼	all	6p ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	300
60,000	90	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	195
40,000	250	125	5 do	National Bank of India	118
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	515

LAND COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
4,000	5,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,070
1,800	1,000	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	75
1,750	2,000	2,000	20p.s.	Mazagon Land	575
6,000	400	all	18 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	210

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	£20	215°5°0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	269
	£20	108·14·6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
	£20	65·7·8	do.	Ditto	72
	£20	31·13·1	do.	Ditto	32
	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
	£18	196·19·18	do.	Do. New Shares	245

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
[illegible]	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,100
500	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,975
[illegible]	2,000	all		Showrougjee M. & P. Co.	1,850
[illegible]	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,085
[illegible]	1,000	150	10*	Broach Mills	150
[illegible]	1,000	150		Colaba Spinning	650
[illegible]	1,000	all	100p.a.	Dhurumsey Spinning	845
[illegible]	1,000	all	60p.a.	Fleming S. W. Co.	880
[illegible]	1,000	all	80p.a.*	Great Eastern	1,090
2,000	500	all		Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co.	235
[illegible]	1,000	all	60p.a.	Hindustan S. W. Co.	955
750	1,000	all	65p.a.	Jewraj Balloo Mills	975
[illegible]		600		Khandeish Spinning	760
[illegible]	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	975
[illegible]		500		Madras U. Spinning	1,000
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,150
[illegible]	1,000	all	100pa*	Morarjee Spinning	1,180
4,000	250	all	60pa*	Oriental	750
[illegible]	1,000	all		Prince of Wales Spinning	1,000
[illegible]	1,000	all		Sasoon S. W. Co.	850
[illegible]	1,300	1,000	200p.a.	Soonderdas Spinning	800
800	1,000	1,000	do	Do. do 1/4share.	900

* Per share for the half-year.

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

ENGLISHMAN'S OFFICE, THURSDAY EVENING.

THERE has not been quite so strong a mercantile demand for money this week, but rates in the bazaar have become very stiff, and are now rather above the official rates at the Bank. The principal demand on the latter has been for advances on Government paper, the great fall in price of these securities having tempted out a little speculation. The continued absence of Council Bills is telling on the Indian Money Markets, though, perhaps, not so strongly as was anticipated. When the intentions of Government for the future are positively known, which they will likely be in the course of a day or two, the influence of the stoppage will no doubt be more clearly seen.

Silver has declined about 1d. per oz. in London during the past week, the latest reliable private telegram putting the price at 53¾. As buying for India has no doubt been suspended since the relapse in exchange took place, this fall need create no surprise, and the true position of the market may be considered to have been more properly tested by the strong rise that took place when purchasing was actually going on. No further supplies of the metal are reported on the way from Europe to this place, but about 25 lakhs are said to be coming from China, partly to Calcutta, and partly to Bombay. The proceeds of such shipments are more likely to be applied to re-payment of [illegible] advances against Opium, than as an addition to [illegible] of the Exchange Banks; but they will [illegible] towards greater ease in the money [illegible]

[illegible] gal's Statement of this week shows [illegible] the cash having increased 7½ lakhs, [illegible] rease of 18½ lakhs in the Treasury [illegible] lance of these increased balances has [illegible] increased public demand, which consist [illegible] from the deposits, and 9½ lakhs added [illegible] Credits. The proportion of cash to [illegible] 56 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

[illegible] lowed a most incomprehensible course [illegible] pears to have broken loose from all [illegible] es. The strong rise of the previous [illegible] te easy to be understood, and so was [illegible] mail day, so decided a course, one [illegible] om going on without some temporary [illegible] ecretary of State showing his hand, [illegible] l a sum of Council Bills as 3 lakhs [illegible] check any further advance for the [illegible] eat fall of this week has taken almost [illegible] prise, for nothing has transpired bear[illegible] on farther than was quite well known [illegible], it is true, has receded in price in [illegible] is apparently the result, and not the [illegible] in exchange. The market was well [illegible] ning of this month, and the com[illegible] e buying for India which then took [illegible] ace about 2d. per oz. Burmah is ask[illegible] again, but Bombay is active, and a [illegible] in Cotton is going on there, whilst [illegible] market, as well as ours, is in a very [illegible] Saturday with greater strength [illegible]

in the market at all. On Monday a sharp decline began, Banks buying at rapidly declining rates. Documents were taken at from 1 9⅜ down to 1-9¼, and credits at 1-9½ to 1-9 3/16. On the following day the decline continued, and document bills were sold at 1 9 to 1-8 15/16 for payment, and at 1-8⅞ for acceptance, Banks being able to sell to same extent at the same time, at 1 8⅞ to 1-8 9/16 six months' sight, 1-8 7/16 three months', 1-8 3/16 demand, and 1-8⅛ telegraphic. Since then, an upward re-action has set in, six months' Bank Bills having been placed yesterday at 1-8¾, demand at 1-8⅝ to 1-8 7/16, and document bills at 1-9, the latter with difficulty.

To-day fresh dulness has set in, Bank Bills selling at 1-8⅝, and documents for payment at 1-8⅞. These fluctuations are almost beyond human comprehension, and it is very seldom that such rapid changes have taken place heretofore without some apparent cause. Closing quotations are put as under:—

Bank Telegraphic ...	1-8 3/16 to ¼
Bank Bills, on demand ...	1-8¼ to 3/16
Ditto, 3 months' sight ...	1-8⅜ to 7/16
Ditto, 6 months' sight ...	1-8⅝
Credits and Clean Private Paper, 6 months' sight ...	1-8¾
Document Bills Ditto ...	1-8⅞

France. The selling rates for document bills have been Fr. 2-22 to Fr. 2-21½ six months', and Fr. 2-20 to Fr. 2-19½ for three months.

Bombay rates have shown a strong demand for money to be laid down there, demand drafts having been taken so high as 6 annas premium, and sixty days' being saleable at 1-4-0 to 1-8-0 discount.

China rates are nominal; the last business for Sunday's steamers was negotiated at 217 to 217¼, and the quotation is now roughly given at 217½ to 218.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

The share market may be said to be practically closed, so little disposition is there to do business in any department. But there is nothing like a panic prevailing in it, and scarcely even distrust; for when a buyer appears for any particular stock, he finds it difficult to purchase at a decline from quotations. Sellers, however, find it equally difficult to work; there is so little general enquiry, amongst either sellers or buyers, that the operators in different directions can scarcely meet with men working against them in the same securities.

Government paper, however, has been a good deal before people, and, after a sharp further fall is again recovering. There is comparatively little paper in the market, so any disposition to invest acts strongly in an upward direction; but that disposition is shown so intermittently that times of great depression have been seen during the week. The English exchanges have ceased to act on it with any force, and, more often than otherwise, it has gone in a contrary direction to exchange. This can be ascribed to nothing else but the reticence of Government as to the future. Last year's budget stated the probability of further loans for Public Works this year and next; but the new budget has not yet made its appearance, although the financial year has almost expired.

Business commenced in Fours at par, dropping to ¼ ½. 1¼ and even 1½ discount, with a sharp rebound yesterday to ⅞ and ½ per cent. discount, and to-day to par and ⅛ per cent. premium, the best prices, however, not holding to the close.

Four-and-a-half per cents, also began at par, and went to ½ per cent. discount, recovering nominally to par and a slight premium, but with nothing doing at the advance.

Five-and-a-half per cents. have been sold at from 2⅞ to 2 per cent. premium, but were at one time no better in value than 1½ per cent. premium; to-day, again, there has been a good business done at 2 premium. Yesterday a speculative enquiry for paper set in, chiefly for the dearer sorts, Four-and-a-half being taken for forward delivery at ⅛ per cent. discount, and Five-and-a-half at 2 per cent. premium. The quotations of this afternoon were as under:—

4	per cents. ...	99⅞
4½	do. ...	100 to 100⅛
5½	do. ...	102

East India Railway stock has brought 270, Eastern Bengal 258, and Oude and Rohilkund 127, being about previous prices.

Bank Shares present no new feature, the few dealings in Bengals having been at 1,395 to 1,400, and in Nationals at 108 and 109 closing rather strong.

Tea Shares have scarcely been dealt in at all. Bukolas at 102 and Tukvars at 104, are about the only sales reported.

Spinning Mill Shares are similarly neglected. Howrahs have been taken at 68, Orientals at 63, Bowre has at 84, and Clonita Jute at 81.

Miscellaneous Shares.—Landing and Shipping are again higher there having been dealing at 46 and 47. Bonded Warehouses are reported at 340 and 335, and Carew and Co. at 114.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP STATILY, 1.074 tons, Captain M. O'Brien will sail to-day for Moulmain, with a general cargo.

THE S. S. PEHLWAN, 101 tons, Captain J. DeCosta, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo and forty-four deck passengers.

THE SHIP A. S. DAVIES, 1 399 tons, Captain J. W. Ford, which arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Liverpool (November 30), brought a cargo of 1,783 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. KHANDALLA, 1,318 tons Captain G. W. Wicks, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Goslin, Mr. Young, Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Schanfler and two children. Mr. Hunter and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Weitbrecht and two children, Mr. J. Carvalho, Mr. A. Moniz, Mr. V. Pozario, and sixty-two deck passengers.

THE S. S. ARCH DRUID, 811 tons, Captain A. Carmichael, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Liverpool (February 16th), calling at Malta and Port Said, via the Suez Canal with the following cargo.—42 bales twist, 50 boxes soap, 4 775 bundles iron hoops, 83 packages cottons, 204½ tons coke, 288 tons coals, 28 cases thread, 60 packages brass wire, 39 packages earthenware, 132 packages glass, 11 cases umbrellas, 81 packages paper. 9 casks flint glass, 100 casks pork, 6 casks lamps, 6 hhds. ale, 13 cases iron safes, 20 packages glass ware, 170 kegs nails, 45 packages steel, 100 cases brandy, 33 cases tallow, 3.210 bundles and 9,966 bars iron, and many other packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. MACEDONIA, 1,452 tons, Captain James Laird, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Liverpool 26th February, Port Said 13th, and Suez 14th March, via the Suez Canal, with the following passengers:—Mr. Pendridge, Captain Bergman, Mr. Batten, Miss Batten, Miss Cumberland, Master C. Strachey, Mr. C. W. Mellor, Mrs. Mellor, Col. Cunliffe, Mr. Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Wilson. Captain Rane Mrs. Rane, Mrs. Brooks, Mr. D'Gruyther, Miss R. D. Gruyther, Mr. C. D'Gruyther, Major Coperland, Mrs. Coperland, Mr. R. Hamilton, Mr. Vibart, Mrs. Vibart, Mr. Currie, and Mr. J. Runciman. She brought the following cargo:—4.054 bundles iron hoops, 282 packages wine and spirits, 10 frame felt, 158 bales twist, 271 packages cottons, 60 casks pale ale 10 casks zinc sheets, 24 cases. 1,370 bars and 121 bundles iron, 13 cases iron safes, 15 drums oil, 6 packages glassware, 52 packages paints, 23 packages earthenware, 10 kegs white lead, 5 bales canvas, 25 barrels roll sulphur, 60 bags sugar, 50 boxes soap, 40 casks fire clay, 7,900 bricks, 3 cases umbrellas, 55 cases copper, and many other packages machinery and merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. A. Graham & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
27	Macedonia(s)	Laird	Liverpool, Feb 26.
	Arch Druid(s)	Carmichael	Liverpool, Feb 16.
28	Khandalla (s)	Wicks	Calcutta, March 2.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
28	Latona	Pednore	Akyab.
	Pehlwan (s)	DeCosta	Coast and Carwar.

The ship Statily, O'Brien, to Moulmain, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Comilla, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Macedonia, to Liverpool.
Steamer Egbert, to Liverpool.
Ship Centurion, to Liverpool.
Barque Arabella, to Boston.
Barque Coroline, to Tuticorin and Colombo.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.		
24	Acacia	Masulipatam.
	Jungfraw	Singapore.
25	Madura (s)	Bombay.
	Trudis (s)	London.
26	Meinam (s)	Galle and Pondicherry.
	Sultan (s)	London.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.		
24	Jungfraw	Rangoon.
26	Madura (s)	Calcutta.
	Alnwick Castle	Coast.
	Meinam (s)	Calcutta.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 27th March.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ...	29·841
Temperature of the Air ...	80·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	71·7
Dew Point ...	67·8
Relative humidity of Air ...	·666
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	4·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day) ...	85·3
Minimum do. do ...	74·1
General Direction of wind ...	NW, N, NNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours ...	387

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 28.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Zealot s—350 bundles sheet iron, Heptools Shaik Adam and Co.
Clive s—9,000 bundles iron hoops, Scott, Latimer and Co.
Cerdic s—51 cases portwine, Soorabjee Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Abydos s—10 casks salamoniac and 1 case French polish, Heptools Shaik Adam and Co; 15 bales printing paper, Abdolally Abdul Rahim; 1 hhd sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 13 packages writing paper, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 25 drums linseed oil, 1 case varnish and 10 kegs yellow ochre, Ebrahim Peerkhan; 2 cases champagne, 1 case burgundy, and 1 case claret, Aldridge, Salmon and Co; 100 boxes tinned plates, Rajaram Tyebjee; 6 casks lead pipes, Bhurriffally Mahamedally; 60 cases window glass, H F Soares and Co.
Zealot s—408 bundles hoop iron, Premjee Cookerda.
Tartar s—5 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
J C Stevenson, s—30 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Utopia s—248 bundles hoop iron, W and A Graham and Co; 11,000 fire bricks and 35 casks fire clay, Rustomjee Soorabjee and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

[illegible]

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British Ambassador—650 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co; 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co; 150 bales cotton, Lyon & Co
Prince Oscar—600 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Turkish Empire s—10 bale cotton, E Spinner & Co; 464 cwts myrabollams, Roychund Manuckchund.
Prince Frederick—2 001 cwts linseed and 500 bales cotton Killick, Nixon & Co.
Egbert s—1 350 bales cotton, N Manockjee & Co.
Canadoc s—4 004 cwts linseed and 500 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co.
Harald Haarfager s—700 bales cotton and 800 cwts linseed, Stearns, Hobart & Co; 34 bales wool, Lilladhur Mohunjee; 139 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co; 216 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khuttow
Dunravan s—76 bales wool, Kessowjee Tooleesdass & Co; 103 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee; 69 bales cotton, Nanjee Bhanjee; 21 bales cotton, Heeralall Chimanram; 43 bales cotton, Rowchund Manuckchund.
Macedonia s—500 bales cotton, W and A. Graham and Co; 195 cwts horns, Noor Mamed Esmaljee; 300 bales cotton and 1,4.0 cwts wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Dahlia s—2 cases shawls, Amedshaw Yausuffshaw.
Nubia s—11 bales hides, Nenseebhoy Allarukia; 7 cases skins, W. Nicol and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Dover Castle—300 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Octavia—700 bales cotton. Jules Siegfried and Co.
Glenhaven—500 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

J. B. Walker—1,605 cwts linseed Ewart, Latham and Co; 1,500 cwts gingellyseed, Pestonjee Hormusjee; 3,890 cwts gingellyseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.
Asia—2,000 cwts wheat 2.544 cwts gingellyseed and 1,696 cwts groundnuts, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Azoff—18,080 cwts linseed, Ralli, Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra s—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Venetia s—100 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Venetia s—150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Excelsior s—500 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.
Emperor s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Venetia s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hindostan s—98 bales twist, Cursetjee Romanjee & Co; 75 bales twist, The New D P S & W Co; 52 bales cotton, Lulloobhoy Kessavlal.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 27.

Vibert, Lieut. Bengal R A from sick leave from England.
Beigman, Capt, Bengal 19th Regt P N I, from furlough, from England.
Wilson, Lieut. Bengal 36th Regt N I, from furlough, from England
Copland, Major, Bengal 19th Regt P N I, from furlough, from England
Kane, Capt, Bengal, 3rd, The Buff Regt, on duty, from England.
Ames, Quarter Master, Madras H. M.'s 33rd Regt. from leave.
Cunliffe, Lieut Col, Bengal 29th Regt. P N I from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 28.

Shiffner, Lieut Col., Bengal 54th Regt. to join, to Morar.
Stuart, Major, Bengal Royal Scott, to join, to Meean Meer.
Tusan, Surg Major, Bengal 16th Cavalry, to join, to Bareilly.
Lucas, Col, Bombay Commissary Genl. on duty, to Poona.
Lucas, Major, Bengal 109th Regt, to join, to Dinapore.
Skinner, Sub-Lieut, Bengal 4th Hussars, to join, to Rawal Pindee.
Napier, Captain, Bombay 3rd Hussars, to join, to Mhow.
O'Donnell, Qr Mr Madras 18th Lancers, on leave, to Secunderabad.
Burnell, Capt, Bengal R H A, to join, to Umballa.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 25.)

HOME DEPARTMENT

Lt Col O L Smith, District Supt of Police of the 1st grade in Oudh, to officiate as Inspr Genl of Police in that Province during the absence on furlough of Col DeS [illegible] arrow, or until further orders

Major T Lowndes, District Supt of Police, 1st grade in British Burma, to be Inspr Genl of Police, with effect from the 28th Jany last, vice Lt Col H T Duncan.

Mr E J Sinkinson, Asst Comr of the 3rd grade, to be Junior Secy to the Chief Comr of British Burma, vice Lt C B Cooke.

Mr T J Murray, [illegible] S. to be Asst Comr of the 2nd grade, in Assam, vice Mr P T Carnegy, promoted.

Lt Col J Perkins, Depy Comr of the 1st grade in Oudh, to officiate as Comr of the Lucknow Division during the absence of Col J. Reid or until further orders.

Mr T F F Fforde, Asst District Supt and Offg Dist Supt of Police of the 5th grade in British Burma, to be Dist Supt of the Municipal Police of the Town of Rangoon with effect from the 13th Dec 1875.

Mr J C Perreau, Asst Dist Supt of Police, to officiate as Dist Supt of the 5th grade, vice Mr T F F Fforde.

The services of Surg Major P W Sutherland, in joint medical charge of Simla, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept with effect from the date of his being relieved of such charge by Surg R Harvey.

Maj Genl C A Barwell, C B, to be Chief Comr of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Supdt of Port Blair and the Nicobars, vice Maj-Genl D M Stewart.

Mr William Theobald, 1st grade Asst, Geological Survey of India, has been granted eight months' furlough to Europe, together with the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from the 16th inst.

In supersession of Notification No. 256, dated the 14th inst, Mr W H Code, M A, Offg Depy Supdt, 3rd grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey, is allowed furlough for two years, under Sec 10 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr C J Lyall, Under Secy to the Govt of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month, with effect from the 1st prox.

Capt G R Peart, 2nd in Comd, Bhopal Batn, is granted subsidiary leave for 30 days from date of departure, preparatory to furlough.

Lt-Col J W W Osborne, C B, Political Agent, 1st class, and Political Agent at Bhopal, is granted 3 months' privilege leave, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

[illegible] charge of the Meywar Bheel Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept, from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties.

Lt Col W H Beynon, Resident, 3rd Class, and Political Agent, Jeypore, is granted subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding 30 days from date of departure, preparatory to furlough.

Col J A Wright, Political Agent, 2nd class, and Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajpootana, is granted subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding 30 days from date of departure, preparatory to furlough.

Col E Thompson, Political Agent, 1st class, and Agent to the Gov-Genl at Moorshedabad, is granted subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding 30 days from 28th March 1876, preparatory to furlough.

Capt C B Euan Smith, C S I, of the Madras General List, Infantry, to be Political Assistant, 1st class (substantive pro tem), vice Capt H B Abbott, deputed on special duty to Jhallawar.

The following temporary promotions are made in the graded Political Service consequent on the departure on furlough of Lt-Col W H Beynon, Resident, 3rd class, Col J A Wright Political Agent, 2nd class, and Col E Thompson, Political Agent, 1st class:—

From the date of Col Beynon's proceeding on furlough.

Lt-Col J W W Osborne, C B, Political Agent, 1st class, to officiate as Resident 3rd class.

Lt-Col S B Miles, Political Agent, 2nd class, to officiate as Political Agent, 1st class.

From the date of Col J A Wright's proceeding on furlough.

Col W D Dickson, Political Agent, 3rd class, to officiate as Political Agent, 2nd class.

Capt J W Ridgeway, Political Asst, 1st class, to officiate as Political Agent, 3rd class.

Capt C W Burton, Offg Political Asst, 2nd class, to officiate as Political Asst, 1st class.

Maj V E Law, Political Asst, 3rd class, to officiate as Political Asst, 2nd class.

From the date of Col E Thompson's proceeding on furlough.

Lt-Col M Thomson, Offg Political Agent, 2nd class, to officiate as Political Agent, 1st class.

Capt W J W Muir, Political Agent, 3rd class, to officiate as Political Agent 2nd class.

Capt C B Euan Smith, C S I, Political Asst, 1st class (substantive pro tem), to officiate as Political Agent, 3rd class.

Mr J C Edwards, Political Asst, 2nd class, to officiate as Political Asst, 1st class.

Lt D W K Barr, Political Asst, 3rd class, to officiate as Political Asst, 2nd class.

Pundit Suroop Narain, Native Asst to the Agent to the Gover Genl for Central India, to officiate as Political Asst, 3rd class.

With reference to notification in this Department, No 1673 G, dated 24th March 1876, Major W Tweedie Offg Political Agent, 1st class, is posted to Moorshedabad.

Capt C B Euan Smith, C S I, Offg Political Agent, 3rd class, is posted to Hyderabad.

Capt C A Baylay, Offg Political Agent, 3rd class, is posted to Jeypore.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Maj-Genl D M Stewart, C B, of the B S C, Chief Comr of the Andamans and Nicobar Islands, and Supt of Port Blair and the Nicobars, to the Division Staff of the Army from the 1st April 1876 in succession to Lt Genl Sir C Reid, K C B, whose term of service on the Staff will expire on that date.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment in the Account Branch of the Mily Dept of the Govt of India:—

Maj O R Newmarch, of the B S C, Depy Acct Genl, to officiate as Acct Genl, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Mr G W Kellner, or until further orders.

Maj J Stewart, of the R A Supdt of the Harness and Saddlery Factory at Cawnpore, is allowed leave of absence for ten days, from the date he may avail himself of it, to visit Bombay preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe on private affairs under the Regulations of 868.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Punjab Frontier Force.—Corps of Guides, (Queen's Own.)

Maj R B P P Campbell, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, to officiate as Comdt during the absence on furlough to Europe of Maj F H Jenkins, or until further orders.

Capt G Stewart, Comdt of Cavy and Squad Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer vice Maj Campbell.

Capt W Battye, Adjt to officiate as Comdt of Cavy and Squad Officer vice Capt Stewart.

Capt A G Hammond, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squad Officer during the absence on furlough to Europe of Capt R C Hutchinson, or until further orders.

Lt F D Battye, Squad Subn, to officiate as Adjt, vice Capt W Battye.

Capt A J Nicholson, Qrmr, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Capt Hammond.

6th Punjab Infantry.—Capt A N Sandilands, Qrmr and Offg Adjt, to revert to his substantive appointment as Qrmr, and to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his duties as Qrmr.

Lt A G Yaldwyn, 1st Wing Subn and Offg Qrmr, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his duties as 1st Wing Subn.

The above appointments in the 6th Punjab Infy are made in modification of that part of G G O No 101 of 1876 notifying the appointment of Capt Sandilands and Lt Yaldwyn.

Hyderabad Contingent, 4th Infantry.—Lt Col J P Pedler, 2nd in Command, 3rd Infy, and Offg 2nd in Command, 5th Infy, to officiate as Comdt during the absence on furlough to Europe of Col W Weldon or until further orders.

5th Infantry.—Capt J J Kennedy, Adjt, 2nd Infy, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Lt-Col Pedler.

2nd Infantry.—Lt J N S Kirkwood, Wing Subn, 1st Infy, to officiate as Adjt, vice Capt Kennedy.

Addendum.—In G G O No 1264 of 1875, appointing Capt J B Slater, 1st Wing Subn, 2nd Sikh Infy, to officiate as Wing Officer, after the words "as Wing Officer," insert the words "in addition to his other duties."

Order books to be corrected accordingly.

The under-mentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lt-Col John William Hoggan, of the B S C, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 25th (Punjab) Regt of N I, for one year and six months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

The under-mentioned Officer, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the S C, is promoted to the rank of Capt from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to H M's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps—Lt (Bt Capt) Thomas Oliver Wingate,—19th March 1876.

The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lt-Col Richard Edward Oakes, of the B S C, Depy Supt, 2nd grade, Revenue Survey Dept,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

The under-mentioned Officers are admitted to the B S C with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon'ble the Secy of State for India:—

Lt Henry Campbell Lamb, of the 24th Foot, Offg 2nd Squad Subn, 4th Bengal Cavy,—21st July 1874.

Lt Frank Mardall, of the 1st Batn, 21st Foot, Offg 2nd Squad Subn, 3rd Punjab Cavy, Punjab Frontier Force,—30th Sept 1874.

The under-mentioned Officer has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Capt Frederick Theophilus Goad, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Comd, 5th Infy, Hyderabad Contingent, for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 22nd Nov 1875, the date of his departure from Bombay per Pekin.

The grant of furlough to Europe on private affairs to Maj G Newmarch, Royal Engrs, in G G O No 694 of 1875, is cancelled at his own request.

The under-mentioned Officer has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lt-Col Albert Henry Bamfield, of the B S C, Dist Supt of Police, 1st grade, Kangra, Offg Depy Inspr Genl of Police, 2nd grade Lahore Circle, for eleven months, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

The under-mentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on Medical certificate:—

Lt-Col [illegible] Webster, of the B S C, 2nd in Command [illegible], 4th Regt of N I, for twenty months, under [illegible] of the Regulations of 1854.

[illegible] Capt P Babbs, of the Army Comst Dept, [illegible] absence for thirty days, with effect from such [illegible] may avail himself of it, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on Medical certificate.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn Maj J Cowie, of the Med Dept, in medical charge, 37th (The Meerut) Regt of N I, to officiate as Principal Medical Storekeeper to Govt at the Presidency, during the period Surgn-Maj J Elliot, M D, may officiate as Surgn to the Presy Genl Hospital, or until further orders.

The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

(Lt-Col Bt Col) John Moran, C B, of the B S C, Comdt, 27th (Punjab) Regt of N I, for one year two months and nineteen days under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Capt Frank Hale Berwick Marse, of the Genl List, Infy, Supt of Native Army Schools Bengal,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

The services of Lt H M Temple, of the B S C, Offr 2nd Wing Subn. 37th (The Meerut) Regt of N I, Extra Aide-de-Camp to the Hon'ble the Lt-Govr Bengal, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept from this date.

Surgn-Maj Norman Chevers, M D, of the Medl Dept, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £456 per annum with effect from the 31st March 1876.

The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed on Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Major George Anthony Aufrere Baker, (This cancels G G O No 300, dated 17th March 1876, granting Major Baker furlough under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.) of the B S C, 2nd-in-Command and Squadn Officer, 6th Bengal Cavalry—for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Maj Herbert Mills Repton, of the B S C, Depy Comr, Ajmere Rajpootana Agency,—for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lt Cathcart William Monypenny, of the B S C, Qrmr, 2nd (Queen's Own) Regt of Native (Light) Infantry,—for eighteen months under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 11th April 1876.

Lt G W Sawyer, of the Bom S C, Adjt, 6th Bombay N I, having passed the prescribed examination and fulfilled the probationary period, is brought permanently on the establishment of the Mily Accounts Dept, with effect from the 12th March 1876.

H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl of India has been pleased to make the following appointments on H E's personal staff, with effect from the 25th March 1876:—

To be Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.—Col F R Maunsell, C B, of the R Engrs, Comt, Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners.

Lt Col B Walton, of the B S C, Mily Store-keeper at Calcutta and Comdt of the Calcutta Volunteers.

Lt-Col T E Gordon, C S I, of the B S C, Comdt, Meywar Bheel Corps, and ex-officio Supt of Hill Tracts of Meywar and First Asst to Political Agent, Meywar.

Lt-Col C J Godby of the B S C, Comdt, 4th Punjab Cavalry Punjab Frontier Force.

The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lt-Col (Bt Col) Leonard Raisbeck Christopher, of the B S C, Depy Comsy Genl, Lower Circle for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations 1868.

Major Russell Morland Skinner, of the B S C, Dist Supt of Police 2nd grade, Mozuffernore, Offg 1st grade, for twenty months, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

The under-mentioned Officers of the B S C, having completed twenty-six years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lt-Col. from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 808 of the 26th Sept 1866, subject to H M's approval:—

Maj Guy Annesley Predendergast, 20th March 1876, and Maj Thomas Gally Ross, 20th March 1876.

The under-mentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the S C, are promoted to the rank of Capt, from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th Jan 1867, subject to H M's approval:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Lt Robert Jocelyn Waller, 21st March 1876, and Lt Edmund Charles Elliston, 22nd March 1876.

The services of Capt (Bt Maj) C E Bates, of the B S C, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Joseph Clarke is appointed 3rd class Officer on probation, of the Indian Govt Steamer Tenasserim, vice Stevenson resigned, with effect from the date he joined.

Mr R A C Hepworth is appointed 3rd class Officer, on probation, of the Indian Govt Steamer Enterprize, and to be borne in the Tenasserim to wait arrival of the Enterprize. This appointment to have effect from the date Mr Hepworth joined the Tenasserim.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Marine Dept:—

Lt F Warden, late I N, Offg 1st Asst Master Attendant, to officiate as Depy Master Attendant, with effect from the 4th Feb 1876, vice Butler deceased, until further orders.

Lt Warden will take charge of the Office of Master Attendant and its current duties, in addition to his own, as a temporary arrangement, on the departure on furlough of Capt Baker, Offg Master Attendant.

Mr R R Yates, Agent for Transports and Govt Consignments, to officiate as 1st Asst Master Attendant, vice Lt Warden.

Mr W Crawford, 1st class Engr, is appointed to the Indian Govt Steamer Enterprize, as additional, for duty at Port Blair.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Messrs M K Illy and J A Kearney, probationary Accountants, 4th grade, Rajpootana State Railway, are confirmed in their appointments.

Mr C D Burrill, temporary Supvr, 2nd grade, His Highness the Nizam's State Railway, is transferred to the establishment under the Director of State Railways.

Lt H L Wells, R E, is appointed to the P W Dept, as an Asst Engr, 2nd grade, with effect from 7th Feb 1876, and posted to Bengal.

Mr W M Johnston is appointed to the P W Dept as an Asst Traffic Supt in Class IV of the State Railway Traffic Establishment, and placed on the establishment under the Director of State Railways.

Maj-Genl A Taylor, C B, R E, Chief Engr, 2nd class is appointed to officiate as Chief Engr and Secy to the Govt of the Punjab in the P W Dept, during the absence, on furlough, of Major-Genl Maclagan or till further orders.

Mr W Causley, Supvr, 1st grade, Port Blair, is promoted to the rank of Sub-Engr, 3rd grade.

Lt-Col W R Johnson, M S C, Suptg Engr 2nd grade, and Under Secy to the Chief Comr, Mysore, P W Dept, Irrigation Branch, is appointed temporary Chief Engr 3rd class, and Secy to the Chief Comr, with effect from the 14th March 1876, during the absence on six month's furlough of Col Sankey or until further orders.

Capt C Bowel, R E, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, is appointed temporary Suptg Engr, 3rd grade, Buildings and Roads Branch, and Under-Secy to the Chief Comr of Mysore, in that Branch, with effect from the 14th March 1876, until further orders.

Mr W R Brooke, Supt, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as a Supt of the 1st grade, with effect from 10th Feb 1876 during the absence on leave of Maj Eckford, or until further orders.

Mr G Richardson, Asst Supt, 1st grade is appointed to officiate as Supt, 3rd grade, with effect from 15th Feb 1876, vice Mr Wiese, on leave.

Mr W P Johnston, Asst Supt, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as supt, 3rd grade, with effect from 10th Feb 1876, vice Maj Eckford, R E, on leave.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr W Wiese, an Asst Supt of the 1st grade, is allowed furlough for twenty-four months from 15th M[illegible] 1876, under Sec 10 (a), and subsidiary leave [illegible] thirty days [illegible] der Sec 18 (a) of the Civil Leave Code [illegible] Feb 1876.

[illegible] No 46 [illegible] 17th Feb 1876.

[illegible] the 1st grade, is allowed [illegible] for six months, under Sec 15 [illegible] from the 1st May 1876, or any [illegible]

[illegible] IDENCY.

[illegible] lice, Hyderabad Assign[illegible]

[illegible] FOR RAJPOOTANA.

Col W [illegible] Political Agent in Jeypore [illegible] the usual subsidiary leave to reach the [illegible] of embarkation from the 25th March 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

With reference to Notification No 2267, dated 21st Dec 1875. Surg L E Eades received medical charge of the Gwalior Political Agency, Morar Cantonment Magistracy, and Jail, from Surg Maj Barnard, on the forenoon of the 11th Nov 1875.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr H F White, Ex Engr 2nd grade, Bundelcund Road Divn, has been granted three months' privilege leave from the 15th April next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr R Ewing, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Mhow Division, has been granted two months privilege leave from the 23rd Dec 1875, to the 22nd Feb 1876, both days, inclusive. This cancels Notification No 102, dated 27th Dec 1875.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—MILITARY WORKS.

Mr. J. W Wright, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Jullundur Division, Military Works, is granted six months' ordinary furlough from the 25th April 1876, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of the same.

Mr J W Wright, Ex Engr, 2nd grade Jullundur Divn, Military Works, is granted fifteen days' subsidiary leave from the 16th April 1876, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of the same.

Capt B J Goldie, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is transferred from the 5th to the 4th Circle Military Works.

Lt J T Wright, R E, Asst Engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the 8th to the 5th Circle, Military Works.

Maj D Ward, R E, Ex Engr, 1st grade, is transferred from the 3rd to the 8th Circle, Military Works.

Lt J T Johnstone, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, transferred to the Military Works Branch in P W Dept, Notification No 108 of 4th March 1876, is posted to the 5th Circle, Military Works.

Capt C A S[illegible], R E, Ex Engr, 2nd grade is granted preparatory leave for one month from 1st April 1876.

Maj C N Judge, R E, Ex Engr, 1st grade, is granted one month's preparatory leave from such date as he able to avail himself of the same.

Two months and twenty-three days' privilege leave is granted to Col F J Davies, Ex Engr, Barrackpore Division, Military Works, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

With reference to Notification No 18 of 11th Feb 1876, by the Insp-Genl of Military Works, Capt W H Beckett, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, is posted to the Bareilly Division, Military Works.

Capt Beckett assumed charge of the Division from Mr J Robinson, Asst Engr, 1st grade, on the forenoon of 26 Jan 1876.

Mr F C Murray, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Jullundur Division, Military Works, is allowed one month's privilege leave from 1st April 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Lt A E Ward, S C, Asst Engr, is transferred from the Chukrata Road Division to the 2nd Chukrata Special Military Works Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 13th instant.

Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Mr Fitzsimon, Accountant, 3rd grade, attached to the 2nd Rawulpindi Division, Military Works, from such date as he may avail himself thereof.

CONSULTING ENGINEER'S OFFICE—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Capt T B B Savi R E, Offg Depy Consulting Engr to Govt of India for Guaranteed Railway, Lucknow, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted to him in India P W Notification No. 73, dated 15th Feb 1876, on the forenoon of 20th March 1876.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr A R Marr, Sub Engr, 3rd grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is transferred to the Tirh of State Railway.

Mr R T Malett, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is granted 12 months' furlough, and 30 days' subsidiary leave on full pay, with effect from the date he may avail himself of the same.

RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

Mr T W Bartlett, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is transferred from the Ajmere to the Sambhar Division of the Rajputana State Railway, which he joined on the afternoon of the 7th March 1876.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr W A Bell, Asst Engr, 1st grade, transferred to British Burmah for employment on Railways, by Governments of India, P W Dept, Notification No 117, dated 9th March 1876, was relieved of his duties in the Barnagur Division, Neemuch State Railway, on the afternoon of the 12th Feb 1876.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, Mar. 23.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lt-Col J T Norgate, Cant Mag Sialkot, has obtained twenty-one days' subsidiary leave under Section 18a of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 2nd April 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same, preparatory to proceeding on the furlough granted to him in G G O No 170, dated 18th Feb 1876.

Capt E G Wace, Settlement Officer, Jhelum, has obtained thirty days' subsidiary leave on full pay, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same, preparatory to proceeding on the furlough granted to him in G G O No 206, dated 25th Feb 1876.

Maj E A C Lambert, Offg Cant Mag, Meean Meer, has obtained thirty days' subsidiary leave under Section 18a of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 10th April 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same, preparatory to proceeding on the furlough to Europe granted to him in G G O No 98, dated 3rd Feb 1876.

The Revd M S Laing, Chaplain of Rawalpindi, is appointed Chaplain of Murree.

The Revd W C Bromehead, Senior Chaplain of Saint John's Church and Chaplain of the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab by the Govt of Bengal, is appointed Chaplain of Rawalpindi, vice the Reverend M S Laing.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces' Gazette*, March 25.)

Capt J W Macdougall, Asst Comr, Nagpur, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comr, Chhindwara, until the arrival of Col J C Wood, Depy Comr.

Mr F C Anderson, C S, Asst Comr, Jubbulpore, officiated as Cant Mag, Jubbulpore, in addition to his other duties, from the 22nd Dec 1875 to 7th Jan 1876, both days inclusive.

Mr T F Ellison, C S, Offg Judge, Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, made over charge of his office to Capt T W Hogg, Offg Cant Mag, Jubbulpore, on the 16th instant, before noon.

Under Section 37 of Act X, of 1872, the Chief Comr is pleased to appoint Mr H E Stanbrough, Extra Asst Comr, Rapiur, and Kashi Pershad, Offg Tahsildar of Dhamtari, to be Mags of the 2nd class in the Raipur Dist

Furlough for one year, under Section 7, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, is granted to Mr F St C William, Extra Asst Comr, Harda, in the Hoshangabad Dist with one month's subsidiary leave, from the 3rd May next or such date as he may avail himself of the same

Mr H J MacGeorge, Offg Depy Comr, Chhindwara, is transferred to Sironcha.

Lt-Col J C Wood, Depy Comr, Sironcha, on being relieved by Mr MacGeorge is transferred to Chhindwara.

Mr MacGeorge assumed of the Upper Godavari Dist from Lt-Col J C Wood, Depy Comr, on the 17th instant, before noon.

Capt J W Macdougall, Asst Comr, Nagpur, appointed to officiate temporarily as Depy Comr of Chhindwara, made over charge of his duties at Nagpur, on the 18th instant, after noon.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J C Addison, Ex Asst Engr 2nd grade, is transferred, as a temporary arrangement, from the Nagpur to the Nagpur Division, with effect from the 17th current.

During the absence of Maulvi Safdar Ali, Extra-Asst Comr on special duty, Mr J P Goodridge, C S, Asst Comr, has been placed in charge of the Saugor Treasury. Mr Goodridge received charge of the Treasury on the afternoon of the 4th March 1876.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

WYER—ROMANES—March 28th, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Revd. Ward Maule, LL. B., Thomas Rowland Wyer, Bengal Civil Service, to Katherine, daughter of Robert Romanes, Esq., of Craigerne Peebles, N. B.

DEATHS

LEGEYT—March 28th, at Bombay, Doris Mary da Silva, the beloved daughter of Willoughby and Alice LeGeyt, aged 5 months and 16 days.

TUBB—February 17th, lost off Dover, in S S. Strathclyde, Mary Jessie, the beloved wife of Henry Herbert Tubb, Esq., Assistant Superintendent, Indian Government Telegraph Department, and youngest daughter of the late George Briscoe Skardon, Lieutenant Royal Navy. Deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends. English and Australian papers please copy.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ROWNE—March 17th, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Olem Browne, R E., of a son.

HOPE—March 18th, at Dehree, the wife of C. W. Hope, Esq., P. W. D., Bengal Irrigation Branch, of a daughter.

BRUCE—March 23rd, at Dharmsala, the wife of R. I Bruce, Assistant Commissioner, of a son.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1876.

WE need say nothing about the personal question involved in yesterday's discussion at the meeting of the Town Council; and we will content ourselves with remarking that "all's well that ends well," and that it is gratifying to know the appointment of Mr. Manning as agent to test the pipes for the new Water Works has been cancelled, and that the proper course will now be taken of advertising here and in England for a competent agent to do the work. We shall be very glad if Mr. Manning wins the prize in fair competition. The delicate question of the right of a Town Councillor who is also a journalist to give publicity to the proceedings of so-called confidential meetings of the Council we reserve for future discussion.

THE *Pioneer* found fault the other day with the Bombay Government for delaying the publication of the Report, or rather Reports, of the Deccan Riots Commission; but owing, we believe, to the untimely death of Mr. Carpenter, who had not read the proofs of his paper, these Reports are still in the hands of the printer, and have not yet been received by the local Government. Meanwhile, solutions of the problems placed before the Commission are offered by eager reformers prepared in a column of print to tell you the cause of the present evil state of the landholders, and to draw up a safe and ready plan for converting the indigent and indebted ryot into a prosperous farmer, turning the money-lenders off the face of the land, and, incidentally, keeping the value of the rupee at two shillings. A fair specimen of the amateur legislator is shadowed forth in the letter of our correspondent "Vox Populi" which we printed some days ago. "In (his) humble opinion it—"the 'it' being the crushing by law—of the "money lenders and freeing their victims from "the results of their own ignorance or impru-"dence, can be done without the least difficulty." Our correspondent then proceeds to show the easy course he proposes for the Legislature. He would first abolish the provision which throws the burden of proof on the defendant against whom a bond is put in evidence to contradict the bond, next a sweeping insolvency law should be introduced to relieve all debtors, past, present and future, and then an Encumbered Estates Act, to set free the sufferers whose cries are now only too audible. The Civil Courts are declared unworthy of all confidence, and Assistant Collectors who are, on the testimony of Mr. Hope (an unlikely name we should have thought for a ryot to conjure with), so deeply sympathetic with the ryots, are pronounced the proper persons to carry out the noble work. Such a scheme, our correspondent thinks, needs no argument to prove its efficacy. In his own modest language "They (his hints) need but be brought forward "to be adopted."

We should scarcely think it worth while to examine our correspondent's crude proposals at any length had we not been warned by the officious journal of Allahabad that the Commissioners' Report contained "wild schemes," while we ourselves, who dwell in the outer or non-official darkness, have heard programmes very similar to those of "Vox Populi" attributed to men who have the reputation of being safe and steady official hacks, almost warranted, in stable language, never to make a mistake. Indeed, a few years ago it was our task to review a pamphlet by one of the most sagacious of their Lordships of the High Court which gravely proposed to cut the gordian knot by refusing to allow the validity of all debts contracted by the ryots, or their land to be sold or taken in mortgage at all. We do not know why bill-brokers and loan-mongers on a large scale, men even who contract for loans to the State on terms which approach usury, are respected and courted, while men in a smaller way of business are held up to execration all the world over. No tradesman who, after repeated demands, insists on being paid his due, receives greater or less deserved abuse from the crack-brained subalterns of a fast regiment, than the village money-lender from all classes in this country. We think it is forgotten that, such as he is, it is the English laws which have given him his present position as almost master of the situation, and that he is a most important—nay, a quite indispensable—element in our revenue system. Money-lending is not a pursuit which tends to soften the human heart, nor can a benevolent man, who only pays attention to the personal convenience of his clients, make a living out of it; but we doubt if money-lenders, as a class, are worse than their neighbours, are harsher in enforcing their claims or more dishonest in their transactions than other business men. It is a mistake to suppose that they are a race of fiends preying on the ryots, and that you have but to remove them to put the latter in a state of affluence or even solvency. In many a village the Bunnia is the cultivator's best friend and acknowledged to be so by his supposed victim. He lends him money when he wants it, takes payment at the seasons most convenient to the debtor, and only charges the usual market rate of interest, undoubtedly high; but we cannot see that the dealer in money is more to be blamed when he lends at a high rate of interest than the money-changer who sells sovereigns at twelve rupees a piece, or the English butcher who parts with steaks at eighteen pence a pound. There are good men and bad men in all trades, and undoubtedly there are village shroffs who take advantage of their position and virtual monopoly of the limited market to [illegible] the last sixpence out of the cultivator and take advantage of his ignorance by dishonest means; but we doubt if this is approximately true of the class. Without these men the Government could never collect a money revenue. A very large proportion of each instalment is advanced by the money-lender, and were the legislature to forbid this, as it practically would if it made the recovery of debts difficult in a Court of Law, or forbade the mortgage of land, the old system, with all its obvious disadvantages of levying assessment in kind, would have to be resort[illegible] We believe the present indebted state of [illegible] be partly or even principally a na[illegible] ce of the great fall in the valu[illegible] Debts contracted when grain was [illegible] position that at that price the c[illegible] ways have a margin to pro[illegible] naturally become hopeless [illegible] er cent. With no margi[illegible] es at compound intere[illegible] cent. would be a[illegible] at that rate woul[illegible] therefore, nine ti[illegible] This is the simple [illegible] a sensational tal[illegible] Government hav[illegible] ing the ryot as y[illegible] of late years, both [illegible] Court fees, and th[illegible] that effete Depart[illegible] payments when p[illegible] feel that it can hardly afford to throw stones at the money-lender, while we are very sure it is by no means their best policy to crush so useful a middleman. As we have often said before we do not believe in heroic remedies. An Encumbered Estates Act may be a good plan of relieving large estates comparatively few in number, but the extra establishment and concomitant expense which would be necessary were any attempt made to deal, however summarily, with the several thousand encumbered holdings in each district in the Presidency, make any such enactment quite out of the question in the present difficulty. That the distressed state of the cultivators is exaggerated, we are inclined to believe. There are more debts than there were thirty years ago, because there is more property as security for the debts. In the poorer districts of Ahmednuggur and Poona, where failures of crops are frequent, things are perhaps as bad as they are represented, but in the more favoured talukas the ryots would be comfortable enough if Government would adopt a more liberal policy. In some districts the people have, as a correspondent informed us not long ago, tried to help themselves by establishing courts presided over by arbitrators to hear small causes; and, could such a system last, it would be a real benefit to both debtor and creditor, whose interests are not so far apart as is generally believed. "Vox Populi's" suggestion that verbal should be made to have more value than written evidence, for that is what it amounts to, is too absurd for argument, ; for easy as it may be to fabricate the latter, there are difficulties in the way and penalties attached which do not apply to the manufacture of the former.

In dealings between the cultivator and the money lender the best thing Government can do is to follow Lord Melbourne's advice and "let it alone." As yet it has only endeavoured to make its profit out of every transaction by means of heavy stamps and fees which fall entirely on the cultivator, while by a rigid separation of Criminal and Civil Courts, each of which it is the present policy to make unapproachable for the very poor man, and the removal of all power of interference from the executive, justice is removed as far as possible from the ignorant suitor who, as a rule, cannot afford it, and, even if cheated, is obliged to submit to his adversary's terms whilst he is in the way with him. Ten years ago prices were almost double what they are now; payments—we are taking Local Funds into consideration—of land revenue fifty per cent. less than they are at the present lowered rates in the recently surveyed districts, the expenses of justice levied as Court fees considerably less. Over prices Government has no control; but looking at the facts we have just cited, who can say that the present indebted state of the ryot is entirely due to his own ignorance and want of thrift, or his adversary's meanness in taking advantage of the strength of his own position?

We await the Report with interest and trust that it will be made public. Indian officials are after all but as other men, and the reason why propositions and statements displaying a sublime indifference to recognised economic principles find their way so often into official reports and resolutions, and not unfrequently into legislative enactments, is that official ideas are not allowed the polish which can only be obtained by free discussion and passing through other minds besides those of the often harassed and overworked public servants who mean so well but from being constantly drawn in official business which includes blinkers can hardly be expected to consider questions except from the very narrowest possible point of view.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You recently drew attention to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company in reference to the manner in which they treated their customers, on the abolition of the obnoxious Carting Agency; and I now send you an instance of their system of receiving goods for despatch-up-country, as also the system adopted on the G. I. P. Railway, and trust your powerful advocacy may lead to better arrangements being made on the B. B. line.

I sent to a goods station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway the other day, loose articles, which are sold and exported by number. The station master refused to count these, and told the man in charge to load them as they were, this after referring the matter to me he had to do, the receipt being delayed until the day following. To my surprise when I got the receipt it contained the words—

Loose ——— To be weight at ———
Quantity of ——— not known ———

This precious document is almost worthless as it neither gives weight, nor number of the goods sent, and practically shelters this Company from an action for short delivery, if such should take place.

The G. I. P. Railway Company, on the other hand, count every stick, or brick, you deliver to them, and pass you a receipt for the number and weight. This is as it should be, and I am surprised that so absurd a practice as that followed by the B. B. & C. I. Railway is allowed to be carried on, and that a carrying company can compel you to take a receipt such as they chose to pass to you.

Thinking there was some mistake I personally made inquiry, and learnt that these were the orders under which the station masters were acting, and that this Company did not count loose articles. But why are the goods not weighed? This is what I think the Agent would do well to inquire into.—Yours, &c.,

I inclose my card.
IRON.

Bombay, 28th March.

BOMBAY.

THE first annual meeting of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will be held to-day in the Durbar Room at the Town Hall at 5-30 P.M.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.—The next Australian mail appointed to leave on the 1st April will be despatched with the China mail to Galle per s.s. Hindustan on the 4th idem.

THE JASK MAIL.—As the British India Steam Navigation Company's contract steamer to leave for the Persian Gulf on the 31st instant will not touch at Jask, no mail for that port will be made up on the above date.

THE MUSCAT MAIL.—As the British India Steam Navigation Company's contract steamer to leave for the Persian Gulf on the 7th April will not touch at Muscat, no mail for that port will be made up on the above date.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—A hack shigram driver, named Lalla Pasha, was yesterday fined Rs. 5, by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, for cruelly torturing his horse on the Bhendy Bazaar Road on the day previous.

ACCIDENT.—Two labourers, named Toolseeram Jeevah and Teia Luximon, employed at the Prince's Dock in course of construction, accidentally fell off a staging from a height of about twenty-five feet [illegible] Monday last, and were seriously injured [illegible] once removed to the J. J. Hospital for t[illegible]

THE BANDORA ASSAULT CASE.—The [illegible] the Bandora assault case appeared [illegible] trate at Bandora on Monday last, [illegible] had accepted an apology from [illegible] wished on that account, and as [illegible] were related to each other, to withdraw [illegible]. The Magistrate gave his consent and the complainant left the Court.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Patton Street, on view of the body of Peethee[illegible] girl. Deceased was a child about 2 years and 6 months old. Upon the evidence adduced, the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the [illegible] deceased was caused by fracture [illegible] death of the [illegible] of an accidental fall [illegible] out of the window of the 1st storey [illegible]

ASSAULT.—Henry Scanlin and Daniel Williams, seamen of the Ship Guy Mannering, were yesterday adjudged guilty by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, the former of assaulting Ali Ebrahim and the latter of assaulting Ali Thakore, two caulkers who were engaged in caulking that ship while lying at the Mazagon Dock. Scanlin was fined Rs. 7 and Williams Rs. 12.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Charles Splemm and five others, of the ship Isabell Mott, were yesterday charged at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, with wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship, of which they are articled seamen. After the evidence for the prosecution was gone into, the defendants pleaded ill-usage by the officers of the ship, and insufficiency of food as well as to its inferiority; and to support their statement desired to call witnesses Consequently His Worship postponed the further hearing of the case to this day to enable the defendants to summon their witnesses.

ASSAULT AT SEA.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, Mr. C. P. Cooper, Thomas Quingler, a seaman of the ship British Army, appeared to answer a charge of having assaulted Peter Alson, a fellow seaman of the same ship, on the 19th December last. The charge was brought about by the master of [illegible] t vessel, who stated that the defendant was a trouble[illegible] character and caused much disturbance and [illegible] the means of destroying discipline on board [illegible] vessel; at this instance defendant was supposed [illegible] assaulted the man Peter Alson with a belaying [illegible] hich caused a severe wound. Peter Alson on [illegible] xamined said that about three months ago [illegible] wetting the decks down one morning de[illegible] nd himself had a squabble but could not for [illegible] te who was to blame, and he did not wish [illegible] charge against the defendant as he had nothing to say against the man at present. Other witnesses were called, amongst whom was the boatswain, who said that on the morning in question he saw a scrimmage between Quingler and Alson, but he saw Alson swing a bucket over his head in order to strike Quingler and could see nothing more as he was in the forecastle. The defendant called two witnesses who stated that they knew nothing of the matter. His Worship in disposing of the case said that upon the evidence adduced he could not but discharge the defendant, and ordered him to return on board and resume his duty.

THE "INDU PRAKASH" ON COMPULSORY VACCINATION.—Compulsory vaccination, however, seems, though objectionable when one considers the ignorance of the people, a permissible mode. A law passed compelling all that have not once been vaccinated to get themselves and their children vaccinated under a small penalty in default of so doing, is a quite different thing from compelling by physical force everybody to get himself vaccinated. If this law be applicable, only to children, it would be far preferable and less objectionable than one which affects women and grown up men, particularly women, to put compulsion on whom would be very vexatious. Even a law like this would act very harshly on those who may happen to be *bona fide* ignorant not only of the existence of the law, which unlike other laws, compels a person to be actively obedient by doing a particular act, but even of the various *kinds* of infectious diseases. And another consequence would be that the establishment would have to be increased many times its present strength and certificates would have to be given to all those who may be vaccinated. Dr. Hewlett also proposed certain rules for preventing infection from spreading by disinfecting houses, washing infected clothes, destruction of beds, &c. We do not know how far this would be effectual in preventing the spread of the epidemic and the natives never attach much importance to it.

THEFT EFFECTED BY MEANS OF DRUGS.—A Mahomedan woman, named Peeahree, residing on the Bhendy Bazaar Road, reported to the police, on Monday night, the theft of gold and silver ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 765, which she suspects has been committed by Goolam Mahomed, a paramour of complainant. The theft is alleged to have been committed by the administration of datura (poison) in her meals of which both herself and servants had partaken about 8 o'clock that morning. A short time after the meal it appears the complainant and her two servants succumbed off in a sound sleep. The complainant not having partaken much of the poisoned food came to her senses first, and then discovered that her gold armlets and other ornaments had been removed from her person. Going to her box she found it locked; her servants were found lying in a state of stupidity and had to be awakened. Information was given to the police, the servants were removed to the J J. Hospital, where it was discovered they were suffering from the effects of datura. Three Mahomedans were arrested by the police on suspicion, and the fourth man, named Goolam Mahomed, who is supposed by the complainant to have administered the poison, and who had been in her company all that morning, is nowhere to be found. The complainant's box, on being forced open, the jewellery she possessed which was secured in that box, was also missing. Further enquiries by the police are in progress.

THE CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL THIS EVENING.

MDLLE. OLGA DUBOIN'S Concert takes place this evening at 9.30 in the Town Hall, under the patronage of H. E. the Governor. This Concert will be the last that Mdlle. Duboin will give, and so the opportunity should not be lost to listen to that very clever and highly accomplished pianiste. The season has now advanced so far that this must be the last fashionable entertainment before the flight to the hills takes place, and we cannot doubt that the Town Hall will be crowded. Certainly it ought to be.

AN ACTION FOR LIBEL AGAINST THE PORT TRUSTEES.

J. A. SHEPHERD V. THE PORT TRUSTEES OF BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, the matter of a rule *nisi* granted in the above cause came on for further hearing before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green. Mr. Gill and Mr. C Turner, instructed by Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, appeared in support of the rule and a notice of motion which had been served upon the defendants. The Advocate General and Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland, appeared for the Port Trustees.

Mr. Gill, continuing his reply on behalf of the plaintiff, said if the resolution of the Trustees had been complimentary and laudatory, it would have been equally *ultra vires*. It was by the defendants' own negligence that the plaintiff was left in the dark as to the remedy he ought to apply for. It was by the defendants' own neglect and *laches* and want of courtesy that the plaintiff at first asked for a rule *nisi*, which he now asked should be enlarged into the notice of motion and the amended plaint, so as to cover the injury the plaintiff had sustained. It was true that the injury was being continued and perpetuated by a calumnious resolution; but it was not of the calumny that the plaintiff complained, which he would have done by an action for damages; but he complained of the recording, sending, and forwarding of the resolutions by the defendants, which had the effect of injuring him in the enjoyment of a right. He has had large contracts with Government; and if he again went to-day to Government for a fresh contract, Government would point to the defendants' resolution and say it was the resolution of an important public body, which they could not ignore as long as it continued to be in existence. It was no doubt a calumny, but it was at the same time *ultra vires* and an invasion of the plaintiff's rights. Even regarding it as *intra vires*, it was no less an invasion of the plaintiff's rights. The plaintiff might not choose to take the party who wrote the resolution to the Police Court; it was open to him to come and invoke the aid of this Court, which sat to administer justice and equity in good conscience and good faith, and ask for the removal of the resolutions from the defendants' books. How could the passing of that resolution, which had the effect of exciting distrust against the plaintiff, be said to be within the scope of the ordinary business of the trustees? The act which they had done was *ultra vires* and ought to be restrained. They could not be permitted to constitute themselves public censors; for at that rate, they might pass resolutions expressing their opinions against any merchant or any other person who might go to their office casually on business or for some other purpose.

His Lordship said the plaintiff was not a stranger; he was a person who had made a contract with them and come into business relations with them.

Mr. Gill said it was true plaintiff was not a perfect stranger, but he was not a servant of the defendants. The learned counsel then referred at some length to the affidavit of Messrs. Fraser and Miller's assistant who made for plaintiff an estimate of the repairs required for the Dromedary.

His Lordship said the case had taken considerable time; and that he would consider his judgment.

MISS MARY CARPENTER'S VISIT TO THE ALFRED AND PARSEE HIGH SCHOOL.

MISS MARY CARPENTER visited last week the Alfred and Parsee High School, conducted by Mr. N. H. Patel and a practised staff of assistants. On entering the candidate class, a welcome address in English verse prepared for the occasion greeted the distinguished visitor. Some Gujerati and Hindoostani songs inculcating moral virtues were then sung by pupils of the lower classes, which were followed by a Persian song of welcome and the performance by the candidate class on a temporary stage, specially erected for the purpose, of the court scene from the "Merchant of Venice," and the closing scene of the "Two Gentlemen of Verona." The examination-work of the school then commenced and the candidate class that is being prepared for the next matriculation examination, showed considerable efficiency in answering questions in English and elementary natural science. After the examination, Miss Carpenter addressed a few words to the young pupils. She began by expressing her heartfelt gratification at the welcome address in English (both in point of its merit as composition and the manner in which it was recited), though, she observed, that in her view it was a little flattering, and that the presentation of such address was not customary in England. She then spoke in eulogistic terms of the very graceful manner in which the selections from the "Merchant of Venice" and the "Two Gentlemen of Verona" were performed by the students of the [illegible] didate class, whose acting delighted h[illegible] she characterised it as "exceeding[illegible] natural, and [illegible] so much that She next ex[illegible] undoubtedly th[illegible] very graceful and the stud[illegible] of good training." [illegible] ressed her satisfaction at the progress of [illegible] whose ready answers pleased her exceed[illegible] ly, particularly the explanation of selections from "The Excursion," which elicited a remark from her that these pieces seemed to have been taught them by their Principal in such a way as to make them thoroughly understand and enter into the spirit of such a classical writer as Wordsworth, who, she observed, was true to nature, and the chief beauty of whose writings was that "from them something of moral virtue could be gathered." Adverting to the classical works selected for their study, she said that they were calculated to impart wholesome knowledge. Regarding female culture she impressed upon the minds of the pupils that it was the duty of them each and all to educate and to promote the education of their wives, sisters and other female members of the household in whatever relationship they stood to them, saying that they were in the wrong who held that females devoted to culture, neglected household affairs, and adducing in support of her statement her own example. She advised the students that they should not make B. A. and M. A. degrees the sole aim of their life, which were only means to an end, but that they should aim at a certain useful practical work whereby they might benefit their country; that they should not learn English simply with the of view obtaining government posts, for government could not provide for them all, and that men could be great as well without as with University degrees. Touching the study of science, she said that a knowledge of that subject could better be imparted by means of experiments than by mere words. In conclusion she observed that from her recent experience she was in a position to assert that India was rich in resources, but that they needed development and expressed a hope that the students whom she was now addressing would have her advice firmly impressed upon their minds that their aim should be "useful practical work, such as might benefit their country."

Miss Carpenter was then presented with a bouquet of flowers, and before departing expressed herself well pleased with the progress of the school and the system of teaching adopted by the Principal, Mr. Patel, and his able and well trained assistants.

The same day Professor Rehatsek visited and cursorily examined the school, and before taking leave of the young pupils addressed them a few words of encouragement expressing his satisfaction at their progress.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

ACCIDENT AT PIGSTICKING.

ALLAHABAD, 28TH MARCH.

Captain Neave, of the 18th Bengal Cavalry, had his horse killed under him out pigsticking near Allahabad. He himself is very seriously defaced and injured, with fractured lower jaw.

THE UPPER SIND FRONTIER.

LAHORE, 28TH MARCH.

The undue interference of the Jacobabad authorities with Colonel Munro's people has convinced both Colonel Munro and Major Sandeman of the impossibility of successfully grappling with political affairs, unless the internal management of the Upper Sind Frontier be also placed under their charge.

The object of Major Sandeman's expedition is now stated to be the re-opening of the Bolan Pass, the blockade of which has caused the detention of numerous caravans of merchandise.

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.—THE BOMBAY REVENUE JURISDICTION BILL PASSED.

CALCUTTA, 28TH MARCH.

At the meeting of the Viceregal Council today, the Native Passenger Ships Bill was passed. The Bill to provide for the management of the public museum in Calcutta was postponed. The Bill declaring coinage in certain Native States as being legal tender was passed on Sir W Muir's motion.

Mr. Hope in moving the Bill for limiting the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts in Bombay in matters relating to the land revenue, entered into a long defence of the principles of the Bill. He said be would not reply to personal references, but remarked on the misrepresentations made as to the objects of the Bill, commented on the judgment of the Bombay High Court in the Canara and other cases, defended the action of the revenue officers, and considered that judicial officers were not properly trained to decide revenue questions.

Mr. Hobhouse followed in the same strain. He defended the Bill. The legal aspects of the Bill he said had been considerably modified since its introduction in favour of the subject by extending the Civil Courts jurisdiction largely. He considered that Regulation 17 of 1827 opened too wide a door for litigation, for most trivial points might be litigated under it.

The Viceroy followed. He concurred in all that fell from Mr. Hobhouse and did not think the extra judicial decisions given by Sir Michael Westropp were unnecessary. He did not agree in the opinion there given, which moreover was not binding in Civil Courts. He defended Mr. Hope's personal connection with the Bill and agreed with Mr. Hobhouse in his opinion of the necessity of the Bill.

The Bill was passed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TROOPSHIP HIMALAYA.

CALCUTTA, 28TH MARCH.

The steam troopship Himalaya arrived yesterday with the 3rd Buffs and a portion of the Goorkhas from the Perak expedition.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The Financial Statement will probably be published on Friday next.

THE BISHOP OF MADRAS.

MADRAS, 28TH MARCH.

The Bishop of Madras, accompanied by his Domestic Chaplain, left for Calcutta last night by the steamer Eldorado. He is expected to return in about a fortnight.

HER MAJESTY'S TITLE.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, 28TH MARCH.

Lord Shaftesbury has announced his intention of moving an address to Her Majesty the Queen, praying that she may assume a title more in accordance than that of Empress, with the history of the British nation and the loyalty and feelings of her subjects.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

ST. PETERSBURG, 28TH MARCH.

H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh has left here to join his ship the Sultan.

LONDON, 27TH MARCH.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed unchanged. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera.................... 4 11/16d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

3 per cent. Consols for Account .... 94½.

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... 105.

The sum of £55,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday raised its rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round.

THE Peshawur correspondent of the Lahore paper states that the Amir of Cabul has sent his brother, Sirdar Mohamed Yusuf Khan, with a force in the direction of Bajaur.

WE should state that the telegram from Calcutta relating the interview of Ranee Ruckmabaee, widow of the brother of the ex Gaekwar, with the Viceroy which we published yesterday was not from our usual correspondent.

THE monopoly of the sale of rum in Lahore and Meean Meer was put up to auction a few days ago for the ensuing twelve months and realized Rs. 10,725. A great many natives in the Punjab now drink rum in preference to country spirits, the Lahore paper states.

DR. W. T. MARTIN, of the British Medical Service, at present Secretary and Statistical Officer to the Surgeon-General, has been appointed Surgeon to His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, and takes up his appointment immediately, in order to accompany the Government House party to the Hills on Wednesday afternoon next.

MR. LODWICK, the Accountant-General, Madras, has taken three months' leave, and proceeded to the Hills, and we regret to hear that his health is not all that could be desired. He was bitten by a young dog some days ago under circumstances that have given rise to some anxiety, but nothing has occurred to justify fears as to after consequences.

WE have been favoured with the following copy of a telegram received from the Principal Transport Officer and Agent for the Government of India in Egypt, dated Suez 27th March, 1876:—"Orontes left Suez Saturday evening." The new Viceroy should therefore arrive in Bombay on Friday week, the 7th of April. It may be mentioned that the Orontes will leave Bombay for England with troops on the 14th or 15th April.

A NOVEL feature has been introduced in the trade of Madras, which might be copied with advantage in Bombay. We read that an effort is now being made to break through the stagnant monotony of the trade in Madras in an important article of export trade by the adoption of the system of periodical public sales. According to the practice observed in Calcutta, the indigo brought by the growers and merchants from the mofussil will be disposed of at a sale, not as heretofore, by private transactions, but at a public auction. The originator of this project is a local Mahomedan merchant, and he has, we learn, the co-operation of the indigo merchants of the city.

WE are glad to learn from the *Madras Times* that there are no grounds for the apprehensions which have been entertained of a grain scarcity in Mysore. The Chief Commissioner, Mr. Dalyell, has been making a tour in the provinces, and has ascertained that though prices have been everywhere high, any actual scarcity of food was limited to a few particular localities, and that even in these parts there is sufficient grain in store to last till next harvest. The report which had been spread of some villagers subsisting on the leaves of a forest tree is utterly without foundation. The revenue had been paid up without any coercive measures being necessary, and in no locality had it been found necessary to institute relief works.

THE revelations of the author of the Black Pamphlet are likely, we are told by the *Englishman's Weekly Journal*, to result in a Royal Commission, if, indeed, the order for such a Commission has not already been passed, and Sir Richard Temple is naturally much exercised in his mind upon the subject. There was some truth, I have every reason to believe, in the late rumour that he was intent on resignation of a post which has proved anything but a bed of roses to him. The preparations for His Honor's departure from these shores had, indeed, I am told, advanced as far as the packing up of a considerable number of trunks and boxes, when a certain telegram from England caused a sudden change in his plans. Probably, Sir Richard is of opinion that, should a Commission be issued, it will be the safer plan for him to remain on the spot. It is to be feared that too long an interval has elapsed for all the truth about the famine to come out now, however impartially the investigation may be conducted. Much, however, will come out, and that much will be enough for the condemnation of the Bengal Government, if not for the substantiation of all the allegations of the author of the Black Pamphlet.

COMPARING the results of the districts of the Punjab for which complete returns have been received, the total deaths registered in the week ending 19th February were 5,197 against 5,465 in the previous week. There were only 3 deaths registered under the head of cholera; they were all isolated cases: one occurred in the village of Ladarpur, Police Station Jagadhri, another in the village of Budni, Police Station Pehowah, (both places in the Umballa district), and the third at Koluchi, in the district of Dera Ismail Khan. From small-pox 196 deaths were registered against 149 in the previous week. The disease continues to be very prevalent in the city of Lahore, and in the towns of Palwal and Hodal in the Gurgaon district. In Lahore 23 small-pox deaths were registered. In Umritsur city 14 deaths from the disease were registered. The health of the large towns continues with a few exceptions unusually good. The town of Kamalia, in the Montgomery district, continues terribly unhealthy. The deaths registered there in the week give an annual death rate of 109 per mille of population. The death rate of the town for the last quarter was 254 per mille. There were 429 male and 431 female births registered.

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 23rd March 1876, that in Madras rain has fallen in Kistna, Kurnool and Tanjore, causing some improvement in prospects. Showers have also fallen throughout Mysore and Coorg, doing good to the coffee crop. In Bombay rain is reported from Sholapore, Dharwar and Canara; the rabi harvest is drawing to a close. In the Central Provinces showers have fallen in several districts: the harvest is good and prospects favourable here and in Berar. In Central India no rain is reported to have fallen, but showers are announced from Rajputana: prospects are good. In Bengal there has been moderate rain in the south-central and eastern districts, in Chota Nagpore, and in parts of Orissa: very little rain has fallen in Behar. The rain has facilitated sowings of early rice and the preparation of land for other crops. The harvest is being gathered in the eastern and commencing in the western districts of the North-Western Provinces: prospects are good here and in Oudh. In the Punjab the only rainfall reported is from Mooltan and Dera Ismail Khan: prospects are favourable. In Assam there has been no rain, and it is much wanted: some has fallen in Sylhet.

IT is significant of a change in the frontier policy of the Government of India that the *Pioneer* has suddenly become quite warlike. It says:—"That the Government was not inclined to fold its arms with indifference while the internal disorders of Khelat went on from bad to worse, is a discovery which some of our readers may make with surprise, but still more, we believe, with satisfaction. That the Government's resolution to fulfil the duties of its supremacy in this frontier difficulty, as well as in reference to the affairs of Native States within our own territory, should have been kept so far a secret, is perhaps rather to be regretted than otherwise. We should be sorry if the British bark were worse than the corresponding bite, but at the same time it is always a waste of power, when teeth are really ready for use at the proper time, to lose the moral advantage of barking in the first instance. Not once or twice in our rough island story, a good loud bark in time has averted all necessity for putting troops in the field. However, in the present case, we do not say for a moment that moral influence alone would have sufficed to reconcile the Khan and his chiefs, though backed by his cavalry and rifles, Major Sandeman may very likely be able to do this. We await further news of his movement with no less confidence than interest."

THE *Pioneer*:—"The controversy between Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and the *Bombay Gazette* as to the wealth or poverty of India, continues to rage with an activity peculiar to knights, each of whom only sees his own side of the shield. Of course, India is a poor country: that is known to all readers of the elder Mill. On the other hand, our contemporary is right in saying that, as regards her commerce, she is becoming richer. The question that is left untouched is,—How is this affecting the comfort of the masses? It is useless to double a man's wages when he has to pay double prices for all that he buys. At all events, there are at least some who are becoming practically poorer. How about the people whose wages have not been, and do not seem likely to be, doubled? Either they will take the difference out of the community indirectly, or the country will come to be administered in a spirit of misanthropy by a set of angry insolvents. India may not be poorer, but her rulers certainly are so." The question of the relative rising in wages and labour was not "left untouched" by us. Our contemporary characteristically thinks only of the woes of the Civil Service, whose salaries are reduced by the depreciation of silver. Suppose Government were, by way of a remedy, to decree that no civilian shall spend more than one-tenth of his pay out of India? That would have an immediate effect on exchange.

MR. BENTINCK (says *Vanity Fair*) has very opportunely taken up a matter which urgently calls for action. There is no subject on which, in this maritime country, such absolute ignorance even of the very elements prevails, as on maritime matters. Most people have some knowledge of military, of ecclesiastical, and of legal affairs; but it really seems as though no man not a sailor by profession ever could acquire the merest smattering of the merest elements of seafaring or of aught that belongs thereto. Yet while we have a soldier at the head of and responsible for the Army, a divine set over the discipline of the Church, and a lawyer to preside over the administration of the law, the Navy, which, with respect be it said, is more important than all of them together, is still committed to the ignorance of pure civilians. The civilian First Lord no doubt has naval Lords to advise him, but they who have the knowledge have not the responsibility; while he who has the responsibility has no knowledge. The only thing that could justify such an arrangement would be its success; but failure is written in plain letters in all the records of Goschen, Childers, and Hunt. The disasters of the Captain, the Megæra, and the Vanguard are all instances which could not have occurred if a sailor had been responsible for those vessels. Such things as these which are known, and hundreds of others which are not known, combine to prove what is indeed self-evident, that the man responsible for the Navy should be one who knows something of ships and the sea, doubled, if necessary, by a Secretary to the Admiralty for estimates and policy.

THE *Pioneer* gives the following biography of the late General Troup:—"The name of General Colin Troup, who died lately at Meerut, has long been a very familiar one in India. General Troup's first commission bore date 1820, and he seems to have been in this country almost ever since. He served against the Bheels in 1827, and throughout the operations in Afghanistan in 1839-42, including the storm and capture of Ghuznee. He was taken prisoner during the famous retreat, but survived this reverse to fight on the Sutlej in 1846. Next year he was Assistant Adjutant-General of the Cawnpore Division, and during the mutinies he commanded a column in Rohilcund and Oudh, and scattered the forces of Ferozeshah and Ismail Khan, taking the latter prisoner with all his guns. He commanded the Meerut Division for five years, and was, we believe, the first President of the Stud Commission. Few soldiers in India can have seen more service or gone through more varied experiences, or left behind them a reputation more replete with anecdote. For General Troup, though pious to the core, and not more distinguished by the peculiarity we are about to notice than for his religious ardour, had nevertheless an old fashioned constitutional trick of swearing in a manner which the more subdued habits of this generation have discouraged. Nor was his genius in the direction shown merely on parade, for vernacular swearing was perhaps his *forte* for choice. He has been known, by mere command of *gali*, to beat an old native woman who tried to engage him at her own weapons, and this was not by calling her a parallel-opipedon. The gallant veteran has lately been 'permitted to reside' at Meerut, his rank in the army shelving him as far as divisional commands were concerned. His death, which took place on the 19th, ensued not from any specific complaint, but from a general break up of the constitution. He was buried on the 20th, when all the troops in the station were turned out to do honour to his memory."

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE farewell benefit of Mrs G. B. Lewis last night at Grant Road Theatre drew together a very good audience, both in point of rank and members. Mrs. Lewis met with a splendid reception, especially when she appeared in the burlesque of Aladdin. The actors all played with great spirit and the benefit of the justly popular favourite went off with the greatest possible brilliancy.

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY.

THE number of small-pox patients under treatment yesterday morning in the several hospitals, and the number of admissions, discharges and deaths in each hospital from Monday morning to yesterday morning was as follows:—At the J. J. Hospital, 25 under treatment, 1 admission, 8 discharged and no deaths. At the Gocoldas Tejpal Hospital, 3 under treatment, no admissions, 2 discharged and no deaths. At the European General Hospital, 29 under treatment no admissions, 2 discharged and no deaths. The total number of deaths from small-pox registered yesterday was 31, of whom 17 were Hindoos, 8 Mahomedans, 1 Parsee, 8 native Christians and 2 Europeans. These deaths occurred in the following localities:—Colaba, 1; Esplanade, 2; Market, 1; Mandvie, 1; Chuckla, 3; Oomercarry, 6; Dongree, 2; Dhobie Talao, 3; Bhooleshwur, 1; Khetwady, 1; Girgaum, 1; Mazagon, 2; Camateepoora, 5; and Parell, 2.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE weekly meeting of the Bombay Town Council was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal buildings. Captain Henry presided, and there were also present:—Dr. Hewlett, Dr. Blaney, Dr. Cooke, Lt.-Col. Hancock, Mr J. M. Maclean, Mr. Barnett, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and Mr. Rughoonath Narayen Khote.

It was resolved that sanction should be given to the taking up of the following pieces of ground required for road improvements:—29·56 square yards, situated at the junction of Syed Abdool Rahimon Street and Sootar Chawl Street from Mr. Muncherjee Hormusjee Darookhanawalla's house, No. 9, viz:—26·31 square yards in Syed Abdool Rahimon Street at Rs. 60 per square yard, and 3·25 square yards in Sootar Chawl Street, at Rs. 40 per square yard; also 26·66 square yards in Parell Chawl Road, at Rs. 10 per square yard from Mr. John Joseph Pereira's house No. 36.

PRIVATE MEETINGS AND THE PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERS.

The following letter was read from the Municipal Commissioner (Mr. Pedder) on the subject of the arrangements to be made with Mr. Manning for testing the new water mains:—

No. 1784 of 1876.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 22nd Mar. 1876.

To the Secretary Town Council.

SIR,—It was my intention to bring the subject of this letter to the notice of the Town Council at their regular weekly meeting yesterday, but I was unable to do so as the business on the list occupied the whole time of the meeting. I request, therefore, that you will be so good as to circulate this letter to the members of the Council before next meeting.

I would in the first place beg to remind the Council that by Sec. 142 of the Municipal Act the control of all matters connected with the supply of water to the city is solely vested in me as Municipal Commissioner. The strictly regular course would therefore be for me to say nothing beforehand to the Town Council regarding the arrangements I propose to make for the carrying out of water works, the funds for which have been voted by the Corporation, merely taking care that contracts exceeding Rs. 5,000 are submitted under section 56 of the Act for the approval of the Town Council before final acceptance.

It appears to me, however, both more courteous to the Council and more convenient, since the rejection of contracts arranged in detail and approved by the Municipal Commissioner would certainly prove embarrassing—that I should in important matters report my proposed arrangements to the Town Council beforehand and obtain on them their opinion, to which, I think the Council will acknowledge, I have always shown much deference. In accordance with this view I asked for and obtained a special meeting of the Town Council last Saturday to consider the arrangements necessary for the execution of the new water works. I prepared beforehand a statement of my different proposals and they were, so far as time allowed, submitted seriatim to the Council, voted on, and approved, some with and others without modifications. I may add that the reason of my somewhat hurrying on a decision in the matter is that it is just possible, if no time is lost, to bring the Tulsi water into Bombay before the end of the hot weather of 1878, and that with this view I was anxious to send certain papers home by last Monday's mail. Considering how much the city is suffering from want of water, and that I have been urging on for the last 3 years for the project, now I trust, at last to be really carried out, I hope I may be excused if I appear a little over-anxious that no more time be lost.

At Saturday's meeting I requested that reporters might not be present. It is, it seems to me, of great consequence that the Commissioner shall be able to trust the Council with confidence. These are matters—the arrangements preliminary to the carrying out a large work are one of them which ought not to be made public, which no great company or mercantile firm would ever dream of making public. That I cannot state to the Council my proposals on such matters without having them all over Bombay next morning, appears to me little less than a public scandal. I was, therefore,—not surprised, but—disappointed when I read in the *Gazette*, a paper edited by a member of the Council, last Monday a pretty complete account of the points decided on, with an accusation of jobbery, against myself certainly not brought by that member in his place in the Council. As I am careful to give the Council every opportunity of considering any proposals I have to make, I see no excuse for any member assailing me in the press with random libels about them and charges which should be brought forward in the Council.

I am, I think, as thick-skinned and as tolerant of criticism as most men, and as I am a civilian, I certainly do not expect favourable criticism from Mr. Maclean. But I do resent the accusation of jobbery—one, if Government believed it, likely to injure me in my profession—in a matter in which I have been specially careful to avoid it and to do at the cost of much personal trouble, what seems to me best for the Municipality. I confess, however, that I do not hold the view apparently held by Mr. Maclean that the way to provide for important and responsible appointments is to put them up to a kind of Dutch auction, and give them to the men who will agree to perform the duties for the smallest sum.

As regards Mr. Braham he never applied for the appointment I propose he shall hold and I never spoke to him in my life till a few days ago about this very business. It must be remembered that this appointment is a temporary one, to be vacated as soon as Mr Walton can return to his ordinary duties. We cannot, therefore, expect to get a really good man except by borrowing from the Public Works Department. I asked Mr. Walton if he could suggest a P. W. D. officer and he mentioned Mr. Braham especially on the ground that he had experience of the work of this Municipality. I then asked General Kennedy if he could recommend Mr. Braham or another of his subordinates, and he told me he thought Mr. Braham as good a man as I could get. I should personally have much preferred the appointment of Mr. Mackinnon, for whom I have much respect and whom I shall be sorry to lose, and my only reason for not recommending this was that I believe Mr. Braham's appointment to be best for the interests of the Municipality. All this I explained to the Council and it was agreed almost unanimously that I should ask for Mr. Braham's services.

As regards the appointment of an Engineer to test the mains, I long since consulted several members of the Town Council and other experienced gentlemen on this subject. I understood every one to be agreed that the appointment was one for careful special selection; that very much depends upon the integrity and personal attention of the officer employed; and that it would be the falsest economy to grudge him a remuneration adequate to the responsibility of the post.

I saw Mr. Manning once only, I believe, about 10 years ago, before the other day. He was suggested to me by a gentleman whose opinion, I think, the Town Council respect, their late chairman, Mr. Currey. Mr. Currey is not, I believe, an intimate friend of, or in any way connected with, Mr. Manning, but he recommended Mr. Manning, on the grounds I have already stated to the Town Council; that his integrity is beyond suspicion; his ability undisputed; that he has special acquaintance with the kind of work; and that he is able to devote personal attention to it. Further enquiries quite confirmed Mr. Currey's opinion, and I believe Mr. Manning's appointment the best I was likely to be able to make in the interests of the Municipality. His total remuneration will probably amount to between £3,000 and 4,000 for about 2 years' work, he paying all expenses, and it does not seem to me exorbitant, while, from all the enquiries I was able to make, it is rather under the usual rate.

It has been stated that the G. I. P. get similar work done at a lower rate. The member who might have brought this to the notice of the Town Council was not in his place on Saturday, but the Council all but unanimously approved my recommendation.

There are other gentlemen in large practice and quite above suspicion who would doubtless have undertaken the work. But if the test of the pipes is to be of any use at all it must be real and thorough, and we must depend on the man who actually makes it. If one of the gentlemen I refer to were appointed, we should really depend not on him personally but on his judgment of the ability and integrity of his subordinates a very different thing.

I entirely deny that Mr. McConochie has any cause of complaint or any claim whatever to the appointment. In Mr. Crawford's time he was employed to do similar work. Mr. Hope put an end to this arrangement, and used to get out machinery, etc., through Messrs. Nicol and Co. This, for various reasons, did not appear to me very satisfactory for large orders, and when we had to get out the Carnac Bunder engine and pumps Mr. McConochie was employed for that job, as Mr. Manning will now be for the pipes. I don't say that Mr. McConochie might not possibly have agreed to give the same personal attention to the test of the pipes as Mr. Manning has done, but the matter could have been arranged only by correspondence, and, independently of the loss of time, this is less satisfactory than personal discussion, while Mr. McConochie has no more claim and will not do the work better than Mr. Manning.

Mr. McConochie, I believe, is engaged by the Port Trust on work similar to this. Had I appointed him I should have been accused, with equal injustice but a greater show of reasons, of jobbery, of being influenced by gentlemen in Bombay connected with him in business.—I have, &c.

W. G. PEDDER,
Municipal Commissioner.

P.S.—The solicitors are of opinion that there is an objection to the appointment of Mr. Manning or of any other gentleman for the testing of the pipes without previous advertisement under Sec. LVI. of the Municipal Act.

Under these circumstances I shall lay the question before the Council at their next meeting.

W. G. P.

The following minute was appended to the letter by Lt. Col. Hancock:—

I sympathise entirely with Mr. Pedder in all he has written in this letter. The imputation of jobbery on his part is in my opinion in the highest degree discreditable to those who have advanced it. Opinions may differ as to the expediency of adopting the measures of making the appointments recommended by Mr. Pedder, though to me they appear generally proper and judicious; but I am prepared warmly to resent these imputations on his character, which is above suspicion.

(Signed) H. F. HANCOCK, Lt.-Col., R.E.

Mr. Maclean—Sir, I wish to ask the permission of the Council to make some observations [illegible] I regret to have to call this arrogant, disingenuous, and peevish letter. I use these terms with much deliberation, and I intend to prove the accuracy of what I have said. I speak first of Mr. Pedder's arrogance in the matter, because it appears to me that he assumes an air of patronage which is not in any way warranted by his position. It shows how widely spread may be the influence of a bad example in high places when we find that the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay has already adopted in his communications to the Town Council the tone and the very words of the famous despatch which Lord Salisbury last November addressed to Lord Northbrook. We are told that Mr. Pedder has in his great kindness condescended to take us into his confidence and to trust us; but he says there are matters—the arrangements preliminary to the carrying out of a large work—among them which ought not to be made public, and which no great company or mercantile firm would ever dream of making public. He goes on to say, also, that, when he states to the Council his views on such matters, they should be all over Bombay the next morning, appears to him to be little less than a public scandal.

Dr. Hewlett—Hear! Hear!

Lt Col. Hancock—Hear! hear! and quite correct.

Mr. Maclean—I am quite prepared to believe that both Dr. Hewlett and Col. Hancock will agree with Mr. Pedder in everything. Now it appears to me that that sentiment contains an entirely false idea of the relative positions of the Municipal Commissioner and the Town Council. The only two great safeguards of the independence of this Council are the law and publicity. Our duties and responsibilities, as well as those of the executive, are strictly defined by law, and so long as we refrain from overstepping them, and so long also as we take care to keep the public informed, by the publication of our debates here, of our reasons for the steps we take, I do not think it is possible for us to go far wrong or to incur serious reproach. Now, the Municipal Commissioner takes an entirely opposite view of what our relations are; he wishes to destroy these safeguards, to overstep the law and to abolish publicity. He tells us, in his great magnanimity, that though he possesses absolute power under the Municipal Act to do certain things he has thought it right and courteous to communicate them to the Town Council. I should esteem his courtesy more worth having if he did not at the same time mention also that he read these communications only to suit his own convenience. He says:—"It appears to me both more courteous to the Council and more convenient, since the rejection of contracts arranged in detail and approved by the Municipal Commissioner would certainly prove embarrassing—that I should in important matters report my proposed arrangements to the Town Council beforehand and obtain on them their opinion." Well, he takes this course, and according to his own account, he induces us to do more than we are justified by the strict letter of the law in doing, and then he steps in and says, "Now that I have conferred upon you this great favour, I must demand that you dismiss reporters from your meeting, and that you hold all these things that I have told you inviolably secret." Just consider, gentlemen, in what difficulties such an arrangement may land you. An unscrupulous Commissioner who was fond of jobbery might induce the Town Council in this secret and unlawful way to sanction the grossest errors in administration; he might induce you to connive at every wrong act he wished to do. It is far better that we should remain within our own province, and adhere strictly to what we are entitled by the law to do; and that is my reason for not putting the same estimate on the value of the Commissioner's communications to us as he does himself. Then as to publicity; long before I had the honour of a seat in the Town Council, I raised an agitation against the practice prevailing here of holding meetings in secret, and that agitation was successful. I can imagine only two classes of cases in which it is desirable that publicity should not be given to the proceedings of this Council. One class is in regard to contracts, where by publishing information it might be possible to do an injury to the Municipality by forcing them to pay a higher price for an article than they would otherwise have to do. The other class of cases are those in which publication might injure the private rights or business of individuals outside the Municipality by making known anything to their detriment. With those exceptions, I don't think there is anything that passes in this Town Council that ought not to be communicated fully to the public, whose representatives we are; and I have noticed with regret that of late there has been a strong disposition to revert to the former practice. When I returned to the Town Council some months ago, I found that the discussion of the amendments of the Municipal Act was going on with closed doors, and the consequence is that the public are ignorant to this day of several important alterations that have been made by the Town Council. Latterly the rule has been broken through to some extent, because the topics under discussion were of immediate interest. Then there was another matter a short time ago, when Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee wanted to sell this house to the Municipality, and make the property over to them, and the Municipal Commissioner suggested that the matter should be discussed in private. At that time, I protested against such a thing, because I thought it would give rise to all sorts of unfair rumours against members of this Council, and my protest was listened to. I think, Sir, that with the exceptions I have mentioned we ought to maintain those correct principles—to simply do the duty that we are required to do by the law, and to give our constituents full information of our reasons for doing so; and I think if we keep to this resolution we shall give the Municipal Commissioner no excuse in the future for boasting of his own condescension, and for taunting us with our ingratitude, while on the other hand we shall not ourselves fall victims to insidious confidences and calculated courtesy, and shall cease to be the recipients of favours which he only bestows upon us apparently in order that he may cast them in our teeth whenever we dare criticise any act of his administration. Having made these remarks, Sir, upon the general principles which should govern our discussions, I shall attempt to apply them to the meeting of last Saturday week. And here I regret again to have to call attention to the personal attack that has been made upon me by the Commissioner. Mr. Pedder says—"I was not surprised but disappointed"—I don't know how a man can be disappointed without being surprised; but that is a verbal criticism, and does not much matter; I suppose he meant to [illegible] he was not surprised, but he was sorry—"when I read in the *Gazette*, a paper edited by a member of the Council last Monday a pretty complete account of the [illegible] decided on, with an accusation of jobbery [illegible] myself certainly not brought by that member in his place in the Council." Now, Sir, the purpose of [illegible] remark is to brand me with the stigma of having [illegible] treacherously and dishonourably to this [illegible] to the members of the Municipality in betraying the public certain secrets with which the [illegible] Commissioner had entrusted us. That is one of the gravest charges that can be brought against me, both as a member of this Council and as editor of an Indian newspaper. In both capacities I enjoy the confidence of more men perhaps than any member of this Council does, and it would be a serious injury to me in every respect to have such a charge hanging over me; and I say plainly that this insinuation is a most malicious and wicked one. It may seem presumptuous in me to say so, but, humble as my position may be, my character is as dear to me as that of any Great Mogul or Little Mogul in Her Majesty's Civil Service can be to him. I protest, Sir, in the strongest language, against the abominable insult that Mr. Pedder has attempted to put upon me. I say there is no foundation whatever for this charge of breach of confidence; and I will recall to your memory the circumstances under which that meeting was called. The notice of the special meeting on Saturday week was couched in these general terms—"A special meeting of the Town Council will be held to consider the steps necessary to give effect to the resolution of the Corporation on the subject of the competition of the Tulsi Water Works, dated the 25th of February last." It was impossible for anybody to guess from that notice what was the nature of the business that was going to be brought forward at the meeting. The only paper we had circulated was, I think, a letter to Government about the financial portion of the arrangements. I am not quite certain about that, but at all events respecting the important matters in controversy no notice whatever was given that they would be brought forward. It was very inconvenient for me to attend the special meeting on Saturday, because that is the only holiday I have in the week, and I object to do business on that day if I can possibly help it; but I came down here partly because of what I believed to be the natural wish of the Commissioner that the letter which it was necessary to send home regarding the tenders for the pipes should be despatched at once. Well, when I arrived, the meeting had already begun, and I was no party whatever to the resolution for excluding the reporters. I do not make much account of that, however, because if I had been I should have considered myself perfectly justified in doing what I did afterwards; but as a matter of fact I was not only not a party to it, but I was not aware until after the meeting that the reporters were not present. I am now coming to what seems to me the most disingenuous part of Mr. Pedder's letter. He describes in very touching language, the anxieties he has suffered in impressing upon the Council and the Corporation for three long years the necessity for undertaking these new water works, and he says he may be forgiven a little extra anxiety if he was urgent to get this work carried out as soon as possible. No one can appreciate more highly Mr. Pedder's zeal in trying to get these works carried out than I do myself; and I trust that in my humble way I have assisted him in getting them carried out. But I would remark that this defence has no reference whatever to the principal points that form the theme of his letter. For instance, I do not know whether it was a matter of urgency to get Mr Walton appointed at once to go to Tulsi,—at any rate I see he is not gone yet; or to get Mr. Braham appointed as his successor; but it certainly was not a matter of any urgency to get Mr. Manning appointed as engineer to test the pipes. You can understand that by the simple reference to these facts. Mr. Pedder's letter about the advertisement for tenders only went home by the last mail, and you will have to give some time in London I suppose for people to send in their tenders, and they will next have to be sent out here to be considered. Then, perhaps after that you may telegraph home to the successful tenderer to go on with the work at once. Three months must elapse at any rate before the manufacture of these pipes can commence; and it seems to me altogether unnecessary to be in such a violent hurry to appoint a gentleman to test the pipes before the people who are to construct them have received their orders. It seems to me, therefore, that there was no necessity whatever for the pressing urgency of which Mr. Pedder [illegible]. Then, again, he speaks of my breach of [illegible] which refers to the [illegible]—I don't know whether the app[illegible] Manning is a preparation for carrying out [illegible] I would not say so. To anybody [illegible] the trouble to read the articles which [illegible] *Gazette* on this subject, it will be plain [illegible] Mr. Pedder calls a breach of confidence [illegible] nothing except that public tenders would [illegible] that Mr. Walton would have his salary [illegible]. That single [illegible] the sole public tender [illegible] be invited [illegible] reference in the [illegible] taken. So scrupulous [illegible] thing that could [illegible] injure the Municipality in the matter, that I [illegible] from mentioning that an advertisement would [illegible] and would be inserted in [illegible] Bombay papers [illegible] from that time. I was [illegible] another matter relating to [illegible] employment of the Municipality [illegible] that would not be fair to him. [illegible] line in which I said the public would [illegible] resolution passed by the Council [illegible] should be invited for the supply of the [illegible] of any confidence, and that the Municipality must seem to any reasonable man utterly [illegible] the native newspapers published the very [illegible] particulars about the proceedings, with [illegible] about the advertisements being sent home, and [illegible] so that there was no reason for keeping the matter secret, and nobody could suppose there was an injury done to the Municipality by the mere statement that the Town Council had passed a resolution to invite public tenders rather than let out this job by private contract. Then there remain the other matters alluded to, viz:—that Mr. Walton would have his salary raised to Rs. 1,500 a month; that Mr. Braham would act for him at a salary of Rs. 800 a month; and that Mr. Manning was to be employed to test the pipes at 2 per cent. commission. Those were the propositions passed by the Town Council. Now, however grave the obligation of secrecy which Mr. Pedder tries to set may be, I do not suppose anybody can entertain the idea that it can apply to resolutions actually passed by the Town Council sanctioning certain appointments. It is to the interest of the public that such matters should be made known, and no one, without a bad motive, could wish for a moment to conceal them. What earthly reason can there be for wishing to conceal the fact that Mr. Walton's salary would be increased, that Mr. Braham was appointed to act for him, and that Mr. Manning had been appointed to test the pipes. There is another reason why, as it seems to me, the members of the Town Council were not bound to any obligation of secrecy in this matter, and that is that I think all these resolutions do not properly come within the province of the Municipal Commissioner at all. I see that he takes his stand on section 142 of the Municipal Act, and contends that as soon as the Corporation has passed a resolution sanctioning a lump sum, no matter how large, for the construction of water works, then he is empowered to make any arrangements he thinks right for carrying out the resolution of the Corporation. I think that is rather a straining of the clause. Clause 142 says the Commissioner shall make such improvements and alterations as may be necessary and for such purpose may with the sanction of the Corporation, expend such sums as may be necessary out of the Municipal Fund. I should very much doubt that the intention of the Legislature was that when a great loan has been raised for carrying out certain works the whole of the money should be entrusted to the Commissioner to make what arrangements he may like under this clause. The clause says 'expend such sums as may be necessary with the sanction of the Corporation," and I should say its meaning is that the sanction of the Corporation is needed from time to time to the expenditure of such sums. In any case, this clause must be read along with clauses 44 and 58 of the Municipal Act. In clause 44, relating to the appointment of Executive Engineer, it is stated "the said officer shall receive such allowance out of the Municipal Fund as shall from time to time be fixed by the Corporation, provided it be not less than Rs. 1,200 or more than Rs. 1,500 per month." Now, when Mr Pedder takes advantage of the clause to raise the Executive Engineer's salary suddenly to the maximum allowance without regard to the clause which says that the maximum allowance shall only be given by the Corporation, I think that may be called a colourable evasion of the law. In the same way with section 58, regarding leave of absence. When Mr. Walton goes to Tulsi he virtually gets leave of absence, and we appoint somebody to act as his deputy. The clause says:—"It shall be lawful for the Town Council to sanction leave of absence to any officer appointed under this act, and to delegate such power to the Commissioner" &c. I say that puts the appointment of Mr. Braham entirely in the hands of the Town Council, which has not delegated it to the Municipal Commissioner. While Mr. Walton is on leave, we have the power to make such arrangements as we choose to supply his place in the Executive Engineer's appointment to the Municipality. I say, therefore, Sir, that there is great reason to doubt that the Municipal Commissioner had the power to make these appointments, regarding which he is so annoyed at their sanction being made public; but even if he had that power, I should think it would be right for him not only to bring them before this Council but to bring them before the Corporation. As a matter of fact they were brought before the Council meeting by surprise. I had not the slightest idea that any such proposals were to be made when I came down to the special Council meeting on Saturday week and I daresay several other members were in the same position;—one gentleman I know stayed away because he did not know that such important business was coming on. I say the Municipal Commissioner had no right to issue such a notice to the members of the Council as he did on that occasion, when he had such important and precise business to bring before us; and what is more, I think the propositions he intended to make should have been laid before the Corporation in the general scheme. I am sure in Mr Crawford's time no such steps as Mr. Pedder has thought fit to take would have been taken without the approval of the Bench of Justices. Mr. Crawford would never have ventured on such an assumption of power. Our new Commissioner seems to claim more powers than Mr. Crawford ever enjoyed, and we certainly have no guarantee that he will use them to greater public advantage. Now, Sir, I come to what I have taken the liberty of calling the peevish part of Mr Pedder's letter. It begins in this way—"I am, I think, as thick-skinned and as tolerant of criticism as most men, and as I am a civilian, I certainly do not expect favourable treatment from Mr Maclean." When I read that passage, I could not help being reminded of the story of his late Majesty George IV. It was a favourite delusion of His Majesty, as you all know, that he himself was engaged in the battle of Waterloo, and he once had the hardihood to ask the Duke of Wellington if it was not the case that he led the British Cavalry in the final advance of the British line in that battle, when the Duke very distinctly replied "I have heard your Majesty say so before." I have heard Mr. Pedder say before that he is thick-skinned and tolerant of criticism, and I have no doubt he is in an ordinary way the same as most of us. When everything goes well with him; he is pretty tolerant and good natured; but I do not know any body who is more irritable under the slightest provocation. There was an example last year in the caricature of the Town Council, though I must do him the credit of saying that when I brought the matter to the notice of the Town Council, he seemed to be rather ashamed of it and expunged it. There is a reference in the letter to the fact that Mr. Pedder is a civilian, and a statement to the effect that he does not affect favourable criticism from me. I cannot understand what that means. I certainly hold certain opinions about the Civil Service, and I think it is a most unnatural Government of India to place the country under the exclusive care of such a service; but that opinion is shared by a great many Indian civilians, who are as able as Mr. Pedder himself; and when he ventures to say that that theoretical opinion of mine influences my action with regard to the Municipal Commissioner—well, I will only say he does me great injustice. Now, we come to the facts of Mr Braham's appointment and Mr. Manning's appointment. The Commissioner speaks of my view being that the way to provide for important appointments is to put them up to a Dutch auction. I never spoke of anything of the kind. What I said was that the salary should be fixed with a view to the work to be done, and not with a view to induce any particular gentleman in the Public Works Department to be good enough to come and be our Engineer, which is a very different thing. I really do not see why the Municipal Commissioner should be such a virulent antagonist of the principle of competition. If it had not been for competition, the country would have been deprived of his valuable services and those of many other Civil Servants; and I do not know that it is the practice when you want persons to come out to the Civil Service of India to select a number of promising young men and then ask them what salaries they will take; but you fix the salaries and then choose the young men. Mr. Pedder says he went to General Kennedy, and General Kennedy said Mr. Braham was the best man he could get. If he had gone to someone else, he might have been told that some other man was the best he could get. It was to get rid of that kind of thing that competition was adopted; and I do not see why the principle should not be followed in these cases. Mr. Braham is a good fellow, and a friend of my own; but it does not seem to me fair that he should be picked out in this way, and I took the liberty of saying so in my paper. There is another point about Mr. Braham. It is said it is only a temporary appointment; but the Council ought to bear in mind that the work will extend over two years certainly, and none of our officers hold their appointments for more than three years. Besides, at the end of two years, Mr. Walton, who has been ten years in the employment of the Corporation, may go home, and in that case this is virtually the appointment of a new Executive Engineer to the Corporation. At any rate, I think the matter should have been laid before the Corporation. Now, I come to the appointment of Mr. Manning. I do not understand the warmth Col. Hancock has shown in the minute appended to Mr. Pedder's letter, unless he supposed I intended to impute any corrupt motive to Mr. Pedder in the matter.

Lt Col Hancock—That is what I did suppose.

Dr. Hewlett—Naturally.

Mr Maclean—Then I regret that Col. Hancock did not read the articles; if he did read them he must have done so very carelessly. A definition was given of the word "job." The words of the article were "seems to have perpetrated a job, that is to say he has done an act of kindness to Mr. Manning to the injury of an old and faithful servant of the Municipality." There were two articles, and in the second I wrote "the error is past recall, and we can only regret that Mr. Pedder having first let himself be imposed upon, should have taken the responsibility, &c."

Mr. Pedder—Excuse me, will you read the sentence in your first article about liking to know the secret springs?

Mr. Maclean—Yes (quoting)—"This gentleman was not in Bombay the other day. Mr. Pedder seems to have weakly yielded to the influences, &c." I do not suppose any one who has read the letter in which Mr. Pedder gives us with so much simplicity an account of the way in which he made the appointment will be inclined to attribute to him any worse motive than a wish to oblige a friend in the business. That is a "job," and a "job," which is the most common of all in Parliament and generally at home. People who have an appointment to give away do not give it for money but pledge themselves to a poor relation, or to a friend or friend's, or somebody or another in that way. It is to avoid this that competition was introduced into the Civil Service, as no one ought to be better aware than Mr. Pedder. If the Commissioner will permit me to say so, while I look upon him as a model of industry and perspicuity, I think he is rather deficient in strength of character; and the concluding part of his letter here, in which he tells how he came to appoint Mr. Manning bears out that opinion. He says very frankly—and I may say this part of the letter is really not a defence, but a confession—that he did not know much of Mr. Manning, but that Mr. Currey, the late Chairman of the Town Council who we all know lived with the Commissioner, recommended Mr. Manning to him as a very good man, a man whose integrity was beyond suspicion, his ability undisputed, and—what I am surprised to hear—that he had special acquaintance with the kind of work, and, farther would be able to devote special attention to it. Therefore, Mr. Pedder concludes him to be the very best man that he could appoint. Now, this is just an example of that kind of jobbery, leaning on the broken reed of friendship, which does the most injury to the public service; and I must say I was very sorry, when I found that Mr. Pedder had been betrayed into sanctioning such a thing. He complains of me that I did not bring forward this matter at last Saturday week's meeting, but the fact is as I have explained, the whole matter was perfectly new to me, and came upon me quite by surprise. When he brought forward his motion, I naturally asked a question about Mr. McConochie whom I may say I hardly know even by sight, and his immediate reply to me was that Mr. McConochie would not take the work at so low a commission, and that he could not perfectly attend to the work. I was obliged to be satisfied with the reply at the time, because I knew nothing of myself to supply me with a reason; but the whole matter was subject of common conversation in Bombay that night and I may say if I had not been a member of the Town Council I should have heard the news from a hundred different people, and should not have exposed myself to the rebukes of the Municipal Commissioner and Colonel Hancock for communicating this information to the public. Now, Sir, I think I have gone through all the portions of the letter which it is necessary for me to touch upon, and I can only say that it seems to me that the amount fixed for Mr Manning's remuneration and the [illegible] of him in this way ought not to be sanctioned [illegible] Municipality. I am very glad that it has been [illegible] to bring this matter before the Town Council [illegible] the most comical incident in the [illegible] is the fact mentioned in the [illegible] which Mr Pedder puts to his letter [illegible] after all this bother about Mr. [illegible] and the urgent necessity for getting [illegible] been sent home already)—the [illegible] appointment could be legally [illegible] in the newspapers, [illegible] inclined to say, voluntary [illegible] a farce from beginning [illegible] is before us once [illegible] to wipe out all [illegible] the Corporation [illegible] and advertise [illegible] is true [illegible] department [illegible] tion [illegible] the ap[illegible] a Pro[illegible] ed from [illegible] doubtedly, [illegible] who will do [illegible] much less [illegible] ceived from us.

The Chairman [illegible] clude with a resolution [illegible]

Mr. Maclean replied [illegible] appointment of Mr. Mann[illegible] tion for decis[illegible]

The Chairm[illegible] look upon M[illegible] pla ation, in [illegible] the matter of [illegible]

Mr. Barnet[illegible] with refere[illegible] Mr. Maclean has said that he thinks the Municipal Commissioner should have given to the members of the Town Council some definite information about the nature of the business he intended to lay before it. I should like it to be understood in the first place that I have over and over again explained to the Secretary that Saturday is an exceedingly inconvenient day for me to attend Town Council meetings, and as nothing appeared in the last agenda paper with reference to the appointment of Mr Manning or with reference to any particularly important business, I did not attend the meeting on Saturday week. I quite agree with Mr. Pedder that Mr. Manning is a good man—that he would work conscientiously for the Municipality, and that the commission to examine the pipe could not be entrusted to a more suitable gentleman. But at the same time I think that there are other gentlemen equally able to do the work, and who would be willing to do it for a great deal less than it is proposed to give Mr. Manning. From information that has reached me from private sources, I do not agree with the Commissioner that Mr. McConochie has been well treated, and I do not agree with the statement that he would not have taken the work at the same rate as Mr. Manning if it had been offered to him. I believe that in all cases Mr McConochie has done his work very well for the Municipality, and it has even been represented to me that in some cases he has lost money through strictly and conscientiously doing his duty to the Municipality.

Mr. Maclean asked the Chairman as Mr. Walton was present, to put one or two questions to that gentleman with reference to the manner in which Mr. McConochie had done the work of the Municipality.

The Chairman having no objection,

Mr. Walton said that Mr. McConochie's work had always given satisfaction to him as Executive Engineer of the Municipality, and he had always felt the greatest confidence in Mr. McConochie.

Mr. Maclean asked Mr. Walton, through the Chairman, whether he had recommended the Municipal Commissioner to appoint Mr. Manning instead of Mr. McConochie.

Mr. Walton replied that he had not so advised Mr. Pedder.

Mr. Pedder—I will now reply to some of the observations made by Mr. Maclean. His speech reminds me of a cartoon that appeared in *Punch* many years ago representing a special constable saying to a Chartist, "Look here, if I kill you it is nothing, but if you kill me it is murder." Mr. Maclean is always pretty hard upon any one who interferes with him, but when any gentleman takes up the cudgels against him then he is surprised and offended. However, I myself do not resent hard words, and I hope that after this discussion Mr. Maclean and I shall be quite as good friends as we were before. After these preliminary observations, I shall notice one or two of the principal points in Mr. Maclean's speech. I was under the impression that on the Tuesday previous to the Saturday meeting I had explained to the Town Council that I had one or two rather important matters to lay before them and if my memory does not deceive me I am pretty certain that I explained this matter to Mr. Maclean personally; and although I knew it would inconvenience him to come on Saturday, I nevertheless asked him particularly to come for these reasons.

Mr. Maclean—It was simply about the contract that you made any explanation to me.

The Chairman said he recollected the Commissioner saying on the Tuesday that he had several important matters to settle before the departure of the next mail and that therefore he should like to see a large number of members of the Town Council present on Saturday.

The Municipal Commissioner—At all events, I asked rather urgently for a meeting of the Town Council on Saturday and at that meeting I laid before the members of the Town Council a number of points and asked their advice upon them. Whether I applied for that advice in an arrogant way, or assumed a condescending air towards the Town Council, I think the members are quite as able to judge as I am, and I shall say no more upon that subject. What I complain of, however, is that it was then perfectly open for Mr. Maclean or any other member of the Town Council, if he thought there was not sufficient time for him to consider these points, to say so, and I should have at once explained my reasons for deeming the matter so urgent. Of course it was a matter of business, and if the members of the Town Council did not think they had had sufficient time to consider it, I should have postponed my proposals. All the points I submitted to the Town Council were voted upon; and afterwards Mr. Maclean brings forward accusations against me which he could then and there have brought against me in his place in the Town Council. He says he got private information upon the subject afterwards; but I submit that any member of the Town Council should have been bound in ordinary fairness towards me if he thought further information was needed, to request at the meeting that the consideration of my proposals should be adjourned. I was particularly anxious to have that meeting held on Saturday because I wished to send home the form of advertisements in good time, and to have the advertisements for tenders published in England simultaneously with the publication of similar advertisements in the Bombay newspapers. This was my reason for asking that secrecy upon the subject should be observed. I was also anxious that I should be able to tell Mr. Manning something definite upon the subject of his appointment in order that he might act for us in publishing these advertisements and getting specifications and forms of contract from any tenderers who might reply to the advertisements. If it had not been for this reason, of course there would have been no reason why the appointment of Mr. Manning should not have been delayed. I am very much surprised to hear the point so much insisted upon that Mr. McConochie has been badly used. Some years ago, in Mr. Crawford's time, Mr McConochie used to do this work; and I believe I am perfectly correct in saying that he had no agreement or anything of that kind, regarding his appointment, with the Municipality. Whatever the arrangement with Mr. McConochie may have been, it was put a stop to by Mr. Hope, who entered into an agreement with Messrs. Nicol and Co. to supply the Municipality with machinery. Some time ago I stopped this arrangement with Messrs Nicol and Co. for reasons which I need not state to the Town Council but which do not in any way affect their character. I simply did not think the arrangement a satisfactory one and thought that we should get our own machinery from England. When the pumps for the Carnac Bunder were got out I again asked Mr. McConochie to look after them for us, and on that occasion he charged us what he considered to be the right commission, viz., 2½ per cent. upon the value of the articles, and travelling expenses. I made a few inquiries about the matter, and found that 2½ per cent. was the ordinary charge for work of the kind upon which I proposed to employ Mr. Manning.

Mr. Barnett mentioned that that was the customary charge for small contracts.

The Municipal Commissioner—Well, if it is a customary charge for small jobs, I do not see that it is unfair in large jobs, where a man's entire time would almost be taken up in looking after the work. If I had wished to appoint Mr. McConochie and thought he was a better man than any other we could get, I should have had to write to him in England; and for that reason it appeared to me, as everybody appeared to acknowledge that Mr. Manning was as good a man as could be found for the work, and as Mr. McConochie had no claim upon the Corporation, that on the whole it would be best to appoint Mr. Manning. Mr. Maclean has said a good deal about considerations of friendship. Mr. Manning was no personal friend of mine. In fact, I had only seen him once before his appointment. And he is no particular friend of Mr. Currey's that I am aware of. Mr. Currey simply recommended him to me as a man well suited to do this work for the Municipality. I think it would be a very absurd idea to put an advertisement into any Bombay newspaper asking for the services of an honest man. You must get a man about whom you can get some information and a man whom you can trust. Mr. Manning is, I believe, such a man, although, remember, I do not say that Mr. McConochie is not. I have two reasons for preferring Mr. Manning to Mr. McConochie—one that Mr. McConochie was not here, and that I do not think he could not give his personal attention to the work we require to be done; and in the next place, that if I had appointed him, I should have had to enter into a long correspondence with him in England, whereas in Mr. Manning's case I could have a personal interview. These, I think, are sufficient answers to all the accusations that have been brought against me about jobbing. As for advertising, perhaps Mr. Maclean would like to advertise for a Governor or a Viceroy; but that would not be the course any of the big firms in Bombay would pursue if they wanted a confidential clerk or manager. As to Mr Walton's and Mr. Braham's appointments, I think Mr. Maclean has forgotten that my proposal was modified by the Town Council. I proposed that Mr. Walton should be given leave, and that the Town Council should recommend the Corporation to appoint Mr Braham temporarily as Municipal Engineer. It was, however, pointed out by some members of the Council that it would be far better if Mr. Walton would continue as Executive Engineer. That course was approved by the Town Council, and I think it was a very good arrangement to come to. With regard to Mr. Walton's salary, of course that will not be paid out of the regular funds of the Municipality, but out of the Tulsi grant which has already been voted by the Corporation. It is true that under section 52 of the Municipal Act, Mr. Braham's appointment must receive the sanction of the Corporation, because it is enacted that no new appointment of over Rs. 300 a month can be made without the sanction of the Corporation. I told Mr. Braham this before he accepted the appointment, and he knows that the appointment is subject to the approval of the Corporation. I have little doubt myself that the Corporation will approve what the Town Council recommends, and I think I am right in assuming that the Town Council is unanimously in favour of Mr. Braham. I daresay Mr. Maclean and myself will always continue to differ with respect to our relative merits, but I do not see why I should argue that point before the Town Council. What I particularly complain of is that Mr. Maclean should make an attack upon me in a newspaper for what I have done, and that that attack has been followed up by two or three even more vicious attacks in the native newspapers.

Colonel Hancock—I should like to make a few remarks with reference to the opinions I have expressed in the minute I have added to Mr. Pedder's letter. In the first place, I understand that the last meeting of the Town Council was a confidential meeting between the Municipal Commissioner and the Town Council. ("Hear, hear," from Dr. Hewlett.) I thought we all understood this—("hear, hear," again from Dr. Hewlett)—and that with a view to the matters discussed being kept confidential, reporters were excluded from the meeting. Whether or not it was wise to exclude them I do not pretend to say. That matter was decided before I entered the room. But I do desire most strongly to record my opinion that when reporters are excluded it is not proper for any member of this Corporation, be he who he may, to break through that confidence without the consent of the entire Town Council, and I certainly do think that under these circumstances, if Mr. Maclean knew it was a confidential meeting, he was guilty of a breach of etiquette, not to say a breach of confidence. But as he has explained that he did not understand it was a confidential meeting, I think we should be prepared to accept that explanation. But I do hope that in future it will be understood by one and all of us that whenever we meet here confidentially we shall keep confidence. Then as to the charge of jobbery against Mr. Pedder I do most distinctly say that in my opinion no gentleman could read the articles written by Mr. Maclean imputing jobbery to Mr. Pedder without feeling indignation as an honest man. ("Hear, hear," from Dr. Hewlett.) Of course Mr. Maclean did not mean to say that Mr. Pedder had made the appointment of Mr. Manning from corrupt motives. What I understood him to mean was that from a feeling of friendship or some other sort of feeling that allowed him to be made a tool of by others, Mr. Pedder made this appointment not in the interests of the Municipality but in the interest of Mr. Manning and to the sacrifice of the interests of a deserving man in Mr. McConochie. Now, I say that that was a grave charge to bring against the Municipal Commissioner, and one that he was bound to resent; and knowing him as I do, and his character standing so high in my estimation, I resent it also. That is what I have said in my minute. I have only one word to add, that I never understood, and I do not think any of us understood, that the Municipal Commissioner intended to make the appointment of Mr Braham and Mr. Walton without consulting the Corporation. I understood—and perhaps the Municipal Commissioner will correct me if I am wrong—that these appointments were to be subject to the approval of the Town Council and the Corporation.

The Municipal Commissioner—Not Mr Walton's appointment, as I have explained, because his appointment is paid out of the Tulsi grant.

Colonel Hancock—If that is the case, I can only say I did not understand it to be so, and so far as I can judge it is hardly right. You are taking away the Executive Engineer of the Municipality, [illegible] I do not see how you can do so without the [illegible] come before the Municipality. I think the matter must come before the Corporation. I also say that when Mr. Pedder's letter came [illegible]

[illegible] man in this capacity. In [illegible] I just wish to say a few words about Mr. Manning. He is a personal friend of mine, but I never said a word about him to Mr. Pedder before his appointment had been made. Mr. Manning wrote to me that he was in Bombay and also alluded to the matter of commission upon the pipes which were to be laid down at Tulsi, and I went to Mr. Jacomb when Mr. Walton was present and asked him under what obligation he was to Mr. McConochie. Mr. Jacomb assured me that he was under no obligation at all. I then said to him, "if the appointment is an open thing, here is Manning, whom I know to be a very good man." That is all I said to him about Mr. Manning.

The Municipal Commissioner—That is all Mr. Currey said to me, so far as that goes.

Colonel Hancock—With respect to Mr. McConochie's claim, as far as I can see, it is about as good a claim as a tradesman's from whom you choose to withdraw your custom. He may tell you that you have dealt with him for a number of years, and so on, and he may hope that you will deal with him again; but for all that you have a perfect right to buy your goods or hats in the cheapest and best markets if you choose. I cannot see that Mr. McConochie's claim is essentially different from a tradesman's.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee—Perhaps the Chairman will allow me to say a few words. I was prevented from attending the meeting held on Saturday week on account of having to attend the funeral of a friend. If I had been present, I certainly for one should have objected to the proceedings regarding the [illegible] and reporters being excluded from the newspapers, because I think that unless there are specially strong and cogent reasons, such as have been indicated by Mr Maclean, secrecy in our proceedings should not be permitted. On these grounds it was with regret I found that the Council consented to the proceedings with regard to the amendment of the Municipal Act in secrecy. The matter which was then brought before the Council last Saturday week was a matter of great interest to the public and no good object could be served by keeping the proceedings secret. On the contrary, in the interests of the people, they ought to have been made public. If I had been present, I should certainly have remonstrated against the proposal on which the Council acted in excluding the reporters from the meeting. With regard to the commission that is proposed to be given for testing the pipes, I find in the letter of the Municipal Commissioner a remark to the effect that the charge of 2 per cent. amounts to about Rs. 30,000 or Rs. 40,000, and that the services of the gentleman employed would be required for two years. I understand that the whole of the works are to be completed within three years; and so long a time as two years would not be required for testing the pipes, and even if it did require so long a time, I think a commission amounting to so large a sum as Rs. 1,500 a month for a period of two years is very large; and with sufficient publicity, and sufficient endeavours to induce the ablest and most competent persons to state on what terms they would accept this work, the Municipality would be able to have it done at a much smaller expenditure than it is proposed to give to Mr. Manning. With regard to the changes in the staff of the Executive Engineer's Department, I think they are changes about which there could be no doubt that they should be inserted in the minutes as mere recommendations of the Town Council to be laid before the Corporation, which is the best and most competent body to decide the point.

Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee said—I am sorry to see an amount of warmth in Mr. Maclean's speech. In a meeting like this, we are a body of gentlemen met together to discuss certain public matters, and I think we should talk about them in a quiet and gentlemanly way. With regard to the business, I was not, I may say, in the least aware myself of the importance of the matter it was intended to bring before the meeting. I understood that the chief point to be submitted was with regard to the letter of Government; and I wrote privately a short note to Mr. Pedder, saying I was unwell and giving my opinion about that matter. If I had known that the more important question of the appointment was to come on, I don't know that I could have attended, but I would have written and requested the Council to postpone its consideration. With regard to Mr. Walton's promotion, I don't see how it can be considered without the matter being brought before the Corporation, because an additional payment of Rs. 300 a month is a matter nearly concerning them. Though I think that Mr. Pedder does show us much courtesy, I don't deny at the same time he brings matters before us in this way rather too often. It is understood to a certain extent that he should bring such matters to the Council; but I think it may be of great importance that when Mr. Pedder thinks arrangements are entirely within his own control, and that the Council has no right to reject any of his propositions, that the Council should not be consulted at all. If we are consulted, we ought to have the power to say so; and if we are not consulted, matters should be left entirely in the hands of those who have the power.

The Chairman—We have the power of rejecting any contract which we think is not a proper and fair one, if the amount is above Rs. 5,000. Of course if the Municipal Commissioner made his arrangements in a matter before-hand without consulting the Council, and it afterwards comes before the Council, and the Council reject his arrangements, it would place him in an awkward fix; and to avoid that, he brings it before us in the first instance.

Mr. Dadabhoy—Yes, and that is a sufficient justification for what he does. It is a convenience that is for the good both of Mr. Pedder and us; because of course it would be very inconvenient for us to disturb any arrangements that the Municipal Commissioner has made; and the Town Council should, as far as possible, support him in what he does.

The Chairman—I think it has been just as well that this discussion has taken place, I don't think it will do any harm. It is to be regretted at any time that anybody should use strong language in a meeting of this description, but we all get excited occasionally and regret what we have said afterwards.

Colonel Hancock—I wish this to be understood that when reporters are excluded, which is a point for the Council to decide, no one here shall act for them.

Dr. Hewlett—Most certainly not; I think it is a most dishonourable thing to do.

Colonel Hancock—It is a ridiculous thing for a member of the Council to supply reports.

Mr. Pedder said he should like the Council to decide this matter at once. There were occasions when he did not think it right to admit reporters; and he would have shortly to bring before the Council certain propositions which it would not be right to make public. In fact there were one question as to what they were to do with reference to a lawsuit which was to be brought against them by certain parties. He thought there ought to be some resolution come to. He did not wish to make any reflections on anything of that sort; and he believed [illegible] matter as he thought right. He thought the Council ought now to come to a decision as to what should be done when the Municipal Commissioner thought that the reporters should be excluded.

Mr. Maclean—Well, I can only say for myself that I shall use my own discretion in the matter. Colonel Hancock is quite mistaken in supposing that I have offered any explanation of my published report, or that I have any explanation to offer. I have justified fully everything I have done; and I don't think that the Municipal Commissioner, or Colonel Hancock, has pointed out one particular in which the publication of the proceedings of that meeting has done the slightest injury to any person whatever or to the Municipality. I shall always use my own discretion in the future, as I have done in the past, as to what it is necessary for me to keep secret in the interests of the Municipality, and what it is right to reveal.

Colonel Hancock—Well, I say in reference to this that it is not competent for an individual member of this Council to set up his opinion [illegible] and what it is right to publish [illegible] opinion of the Council [illegible] is to be the rule, shall de[illegible] meeting in which the me[illegible] themselves to keep con[illegible] until duly authorized by th[illegible] It is not reasonable that [illegible] might be the ablest man in India, and the editor of the ablest paper in the world, should set up his opinion as to what it is right to publish against the opinion of an assembly, of which he is only an individual member. He has his vote as to whether the proceedings should be published or whether they should be kept secret; and if it is resolved by the majority of the Council, or by what constitutes a vote of the Council, that the proceedings shall be kept private, it is not competent to him to publish them.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy said he thought it right to exclude the reporters when the amendments of the Municipal Act were discussed; but he did not think that, at the special meeting on Saturday week there was anything that might not very well have been made public.

Mr. Rughonath Narayen Khote said he was present at that meeting from the beginning; and Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee asked the Chairman whether the reporters were to be present or not, and the Chairman consulted the Municipal Commissioner and elicited probably some opinion on the subject; and the members who were present, not by regular voting but by simply nodding their heads, gave their opinion that the reporters were not to be present. He did not agree with anything that had been said by Mr. Maclean with reference to the exclusion of reporters from meetings, because he thought there were several other points than those mentioned by that gentleman, on which publication would do injury to the Municipality.

The Chairman—I quite believe that Mr Maclean, notwithstanding what he has already said, will adhere to a resolution of the Council, which may be come to by one or two dissentients, with reference to proceedings not being published. I think on reflection he will do that.

Mr. Maclean—No, I do not recognise the right of the Council to bind me in public matters. All these things are public matters. Can any one point out to me any injury that has been done? I may say that I have always used remarkable discretion. The only question is, whether an editor ought to be a member of the Town Council? That appears to be the only question; and I think you will all agree that he ought not.

The Chairman said that they could not lay down a hard and fast rule. If any gentleman differed with the majority, and declined to keep any matter secret, it was at the option of the [illegible] it alone as they pleased.

Mr. Raghunath—Well, I [illegible] now that the fact of the exclu[illegible] from any one of our meetings having [illegible] by the majority, will be a sort of [illegible] of all that may occur at that meeting.

Mr. Maclean—No, the only thing [illegible] is that, when I am overruled in the [illegible] with the reporters. Then the gentl[illegible] can discuss the subject as they please.

The Municipal Commissioner [illegible] Dadabhoy Nowrojee, that according [illegible] proposed, the gentleman whose [illegible] pipes would forfeit £500 if he did [illegible] satisfactorily.

After a little further discussion [illegible] applications from candidates for [illegible] testing the pipes should be invited [illegible] inserted in the English papers.

The meeting then separated.

HIGH COURT DE[illegible]

At the High Court yesterday [illegible] were disposed of by Mr. Justice [illegible]

DHURUMSEY POONJABHOY [illegible] PANT v. [illegible]

Mr. Purcell, (instructed by [illegible] Smith), on behalf of the plaintiff [illegible] night's postponement [illegible] were likely to come to an amicable [illegible] defendant, who appeared in person [illegible] application was granted.

DHARSEY HEMRAJ v. SOON[illegible]

Mr. Lang, (instructed by [illegible]) app[illegible]d for the plaintiff, and Mr. [illegible] ed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sya[illegible] Mr. Budroodin raised several [illegible] was barred; 2, the defendant [illegible] iff had been paid off [illegible] ought to have filed a written [illegible] plaintiff might know w[illegible] ship, after some discussion [illegible] statement should be filed by [illegible]

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ent decree. The second defendant appeared in person for himself and his mother, the first defendant, and consented to a decree. Mr. Jardine said the suit was brought for the rents of certain houses bequeathed to plaintiff, the first defendant's daughter, by her late father. The Court gave a consent decree signed by counsel in favour of the plaintiff for the rents due to her.

AMEEDOOLA BIN HAMIDOOLA v. CUSSIM MAHOMED BHICKOO.

Mr. Budroodin for the plaintiff said the suit was brought to recover Rs. 2,006-13-0, the balance due on a promissory note for Rs. 4,000. Defendant had received Rs. 4,000, undertaking to supply skins, goats, cows, and buffaloes; he supplied goods of the value of half the amount, and was now sued for the balance. Mr. P. M. Mehta, (instructed by Mr. Ardasir), for the defendant, said there was a very long account which defendant had not yet looked into. After some discussion, His Lordship ordered the case to go into the long causes list.

THE following short causes were disposed of yesterday, before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent :—

AGA SHAIK HUSSON BEBANEE v. HAJEE MAHOMED HOOSSEIN RAJUB.

Mr. Farran (instructed by Messrs. Fletcher and Smith), appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Marriott represented the defendant. It appeared that the defendant lives at Bussorah, in Persia, and Mr. Marriott said he was instructed to apply for a postponement of the hearing, pending the arrival of an expected power-of-attorney from him, containing instructions to defend the suit. A power-of-attorney had been received from him, but it was insufficient to empower any one to appear in defence of the suit, and a communication had been sent to him requesting that a new power-of-attorney should be forwarded. Mr. Farran objected that Mr. Marriott had no *locus standi*, and the learned Judge decided that he could not appear. The service of the summons by post was accordingly proved, and evidence having been adduced in proof of the claim, a decree was entered for Rs. 10,887, the amount sought to be recovered, with interest at 9 per cent. from the 28th of May 1875, with costs, and interest on decree at 6 per cent.

CRUSHNA RUNGAPPA v. VEERCHUND MOTEE AND OTHERS.

The plaintiff appeared in person; the defendants were not present. The action was to recover Rs. 1,800 on a promissory not. Service of the summonses having been proved, a decree was entered for the amount claimed, with interest at 9 per cent. from the 5th of January 1876 until judgment, and interest at 6 per cent. on the decree.

PEROSHAW PESTONJEE v. SAJAN CURRIM AND OTHERS.

Mr. Pigott, (instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin), appeared for the plaintiff; the defendants were not in attendance. The amount claimed was Rs. 1,701, balance alleged to be due to the plaintiff on certain trade transactions between the parties. A decree was entered for the amount, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum, costs, and interest on judgment at 6 per cent.

NERIAD SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY v. ANANDJEE VISRAM.

Mr. Marriott, (instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne), appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Latham, (instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas) represented the defendant. The claim was in respect of certain of the Company's calls, and it was stated that an appeal is pending against a judgment of Mr. Justice Green in a precisely similar case against the defendant regarding other calls. Mr. Latham said his client had repeatedly offered to abide by the result of the appeal in the other case, and went to deposit the money claimed; but the plaintiffs appeared determined to push the cause to a trial, regardless of the unnecessary cost. It was decided that the amount claimed, Rs. 2,000, should be deposited by the defendants in the Bank of Bombay, in the joint names of the solicitors, Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Thakurdas, pending a postponement of the cause till after the decision of the appeal in the other case.

JAMES STEWART AND OTHERS v. BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA.

Mr. Webb (instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter) appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant attended in person. The defendant admitted the claim, and a decree was entered for Rs. 40,445, balance on a trade account beween the parties, with interest at 5 per cent. from December 31st, 1875.

SUIT STRUCK OUT.

The case of the Neriad Spinning and Weaving Company v. Madhow Visram was struck out of the list, neither of the parties putting in an appearance.

AN IMPORTANT JUDGMENT ON A POINT OF LAW FOR THE RESTITUTION OF CONJUGAL RIGHTS.

THE following judgment was delivered on Wednesday last at the Appellate Side, High Court, in the following special appeal case heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill and the Hon. Mr. Justice West :—

NARAYAN alias BALAJI PENDSE (original plaintiff), appellant *versus* YAMUNABAI KOM NARAYAN alias BALAJI MORESHWAR and NARAYAN JAGANNATH BHIDE (original defendants), respondents.

Cross Special Appeals from the decision of the Assistant Judge of Poona in Regular Appeal No. 210 of 1873.

In this case the plaintiff asks that his wife, the first defendant, may be compelled to return to him, and that the second defendant, in whose house she has been living and who has opposed her return, may be ordered to deliver her up. It has been faintly argued at the bar that a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights will not lie in our Courts, or at all events that a decree ordering such restitution cannot be enforced; and, in support of this argument, we have been referred to a judgment of Mr Justice Markby, reported 14 Beng., L. R. 298. That judgment does not deny, and the decision of the Privy Council in Ruheem v. Begam (11 Moo. I. A., 551) conclusively establishes, that such a suit may be maintained. The question of the mode of enforcing the Court's decree is at present premature, and we only allude to it as affecting the question of the admissibility of the suit. If it were admitted that a Court could not enforce its decree, that would be a strong ground for holding that the Court could not entertain the suit. In the case above referred to, the Privy Council has expressed an opinion (which Mr. Justice Markby does not notice) that disobedience to the order of a Court directing the wife to return to cohabitation would seem to fall within the 200th Section of the Civil Procedure Code, and to be enforceable by imprisonment, or attachment of property, or both. The Bengal High Court (6 Cal., W. R., 105), had previously come to the same conclusion; and in Ardeseer Jehanghir Framjee v. *Avabai* (9 Bom., H. C. Rep., 290) I have treated the question as settled by authority. We see no reason to entertain any doubt on the subject now. We are unable to agree with Mr. Justice Markby that a decree which orders a wife to return to her husband's protection amounts to nothing more than declaration that the relation of husband and wife exists between the parties. In nine cases out of ten there is no dispute as to the existence of that relation; and a declaratory decree to that effect is not what the plaintiff asks, nor what the Court professes to give him. The policy of entertaining and enforcing such claims may be open to question; but so long as their jurisdiction is not barred by legislature, our Courts have no discretion in the matter. In the case of Parsees the legislature has, by Act XV. of 1865, made express provision for such suits and for the enforcement of the decree (sec. 36); and the cases to which we have referred are, we think, sufficient authority to support the action of our Courts in similar suits between Hindoos and Mahomedans. The question which we have to decide, as between the plaintiff and his wife, is whether the latter has proved a legal justification for the admitted refusal to return to her husband's house. The written statement of the first defendant Yamunabai, in answer to the plaint, is as follows :—"1. I have been observing my husband to be an idiot ever since the day on which my marriage took place. He has not sense enough to manage his own property, or to protect me or to gain his livelihood by any acquirement, skill, or ingenuity. 2. My father-in-law died about 10 months ago; [and my] mother-in-law died about 5 months ago. Now I have no one [left] on the side of [my] father-in-law except [my] idiotic husband. After the death of my father-in-law, I was living even with my mother-in-law, who was a very old [woman]. There being [residing] in the dwelling house of my father-in-law and mother-in-law and husband, Ramchandra Mahadev and many other persons of young age, it came to pass that I could not live in that house [illegible] bility (decency.) As the husband of my [illegible] in-law was dead, there was a difficulty in [illegible] her] going out [of her house] owing to the [illegible] hmin caste. On this account, and as my [illegible] an idiot, they could not restrain Ram[illegible] adev and others of [his] kinsmen. There [illegible] her-in law with the consent of Sowbha[illegible] pithet of respect prefixed to the names of [illegible] husbands are living) Godhavaribai Natu, [illegible] ghter of my mother-in-law sent me, on [illegible] [aforesaid] difficulty, to reside in the [illegible] defendant No. 2, Narayan Jugannath [illegible] -law to my mother-in law. My mother-in-[illegible] ome thereafter with my husband to reside [illegible] Bhide's; [but in the meantime] she died [illegible] 3. I do not believe that the present [illegible] ted against me by my husband of his [illegible] He has not sense enough to do this. [illegible] Mahadev Pandse has got my idiotic [illegible] er his hand (influence) and has put forth [illegible] band's] name, and caused this suit to be [illegible] Therefore [I pray that] the Court will be [illegible] as to make him, [Ramchundra Mahadev [illegible] other plaintiff or defendant [in this case], [illegible] y, enter his name as one of the parties [illegible] e. 4. As said above, I came from the [illegible]] husband to the house of the defendant [illegible] about the month of last Bahadrapad [illegible] 1872]; since that day I have never at [illegible] ited by [my] husband. [My] mother-[illegible] directed [me] not to go to the house of [illegible] unless I was invited by [my old] mother-[illegible] f. Accordingly I never went thither.] [illegible] day of the [institution of this suit, [illegible] d and Ramchandra Mahadev Pandse [illegible] said] Bhide's house, and [my] husband [illegible] nding near the gattar [outside the house. [illegible] usband] could not say anything, Ram[illegible] adev came inside and asked me to go to [illegible] in-law's [*i.e.*, my husband's] house. [illegible] that my husband was an idiot, that he [illegible]) should not allure him with a bait and [illegible] that he should not ruin him and me, [illegible] should make over [my] husband [illegible] this on that day and I had sent [illegible] the same effect] once or twice

inconvenience by cooking and winnowing grain, &c., and doing other light work. 6. So long as my husband is 'in the hand-' (*i.e.* 'under the control') of Ramchandra Mahadev and other kinsmen [of my husband], that is to say, those who are entitled to be heirs [to my husband] after his [my husband's] [death], I am not willing to go to my husband at the house of the Pendsee, and, under [their] control. For [my] husband is an idiot, and if they should impute to me adultery and various other crimes, I shall be defeated of my right of succession to my husbands' property and of [my] right of [getting] food [and] clothes [maintenance] [from that property after his death], and the right will be gone to Ramchandra Mahadev and others. I am [therefore] unwilling to go under the control of such persons, without any protection. And from their former conduct I entertain the greatest apprehensions that they will do so. 7. [I pray that] the Court will [be pleased to] consider whether my aforesaid statements are proper or not, and to enter the name of Ramchandra Mahadev as one of the parties opposed [to me] and to reject my husband's claim and to award all my costs against the said Ramchandra Mahadev." It has hardly been attempted to maintain that any of the allegations contained in the above statement would, if proved, constitute a sufficient justification for the defendant's refusal to live with her husband. The plaintiff, as the Assistant Judge says, is admittedly a man of very low mental capacity on the border line of idiocy. But Yamunabai has not alleged that she entertains any apprehensions to her safety on this account, nor indeed that she is unwilling to live with her husband on this account. On the contrary, on the same day on which the present suit was filed, she filed a counter suit to obtain possession of her husband, alleging that he was of unsound mind, and that she was the proper person to have charge of him, but that his cousin Ramchandra refused to give him up. Her objection was not to living with her husband but with her husband's relatives. Now it is easy to conceive that the annoyances of married life must be often much aggravated by the necessity which a Hindoo wife is under of living in the same house with the whole of her husband's family and ill-treatment at the hands of her husband's relations from which he was powerless to protect her, might reasonably be urged as a ground for refusing to live with him. But no such illtreatment has been alleged in the defendant's written statement. It has indeed been suggested to us by the learned counsel for the special appellants that that statement implies much more than it expresses; that the first defendant left her husband's house in consequence of an attempt made upon her virtue by her husband's cousin Krishnaji; and we are asked to order the examination of certain witnesses, whose evidence, it is said, would establish this fact. Undoubtedly no Court would order a wife to return to her husband's house, if she were liable to be exposed to an outrage of this description. But it is impossible to pay any attention to a mere verbal allegation made at this late period of the proceedings. If the defendant had so good a defence, she should have made it distinctly, and have raised an issue regarding it. She should at least have come forward to give evidence She was summoned as a witness, and her pleader twice obtained an adjournment in order to produce her But she remained absent and her absence has never been accounted for. It is out of the question that the Court should now order an inquiry into the truth of an allegation, which does not even appear on any part of the record, and which the person making it does not venture to substantiate upon oath. There is one circumstance in this case, and one only, which raises any doubt as to the right of the plaintiff to the relief which he seeks. Soon after this suit was instituted the plaintiff lodged a complaint before the Magistrate, charging the second defendant with having committed adultery with the first defendant. He swore that he had himself witnessed circumstances leading to the conclusion that adultery had taken place. He was disbelieved, and his complaint was rejected without injury. He then brought the matter before the higher Court, but without success. In the present suit he has again put forward this charge of adultery, and has called her relations to support it. The Assistant Judge has found that the imputation is utterly groundless. We must take it, then, that the plaintiff and his relations, in their endeavour to gratify their hatred against the second defendant, have not hesitated to asperse the character of the plaintiff's wife. In his deposition before the Magistrate the plaintiff used a very opprobrious expression in reference to his wife, and when pressed with his inconsistency in wishing to recover possession of a wife whom he held in such low esteem, he said that, if she returned to him, it would be inconsistent with his religion to receive food and water from her hands, though in other respects he should treat her with the affection due from a husband to a wife. It has been much pressed upon us that the unjust aspersions cast by the plaintiff on his wife amount to cruelty, and that the treatment to which he has himself said that he intends to subject her would also amount to cruelty: and that on these grounds the defendant should not be compelled to return to his house. In Moonshee Buzloor Raheem v. Shumsoonnissa Begam, their Lordships of the Privy Council say :—"It seems to them clear that, if cruelty in a degree rendering it unsafe for the wife to return to her husband's dominion were established, the Court might refuse to send her back. It may be, too, that gross failure by the husband of the performance of the obligations which the marriage contract imposes on him for the benefit of the wife, might, if properly proved, afford good grounds for refusing to him the assistance of the Court." In the present case we are only concerned with the question of cruelty: and on that point, their Lordships, in another part of the same judgment say :—"The Mahomedan law, on a question of what is legal cruelty between man and wife, would probably not differ materially from our own, of which one of the most recent expositions is the following :—'There must be actual violence of such character as to endanger personal health or safety; or there must be a reasonable apprehension of it.' The Court, as Lord Stowell said, in Evans v. Evans has never been driven off this ground. The recent case to which the Privy Council refer was no doubt the case of Milford v. Milford, 1 L. R. (P. and D.) 295. A number of earlier cases have been quoted to us, as shewing that, to constitute legal cruelty, it is not necessary that there should be actual violence, or apprehension of violence: and no doubt some of those cases do indicate a desire on the part of English Judges to enlarge the definition of cruelty, so as to embrace certain cases of peculiar hardship. But the authority of the later cases is conclusive as to the present state of the English law. In Milford v. Milford the Judge ordinary took time to consider his judgment, observing, "The question of cruelty requires a critical examination. It is just one of those cases in which the Court is bound to take care that it is not induced by the desire of giving full relief to the wife, to trespass beyond the limits assigned by the law to the definition of legal cruelty." And afterwards in delivering judgment, he said, "The essential features of cruelty are familiar. There must be actual violence of such a character as to endanger personal health or safety; or there must be the reasonable apprehension of it. The Court, as Lord Stowell once said, has never been driven off this ground. Nor do the cases cited in the argument, whatever general expressions may have fallen from the Court, affect to decide that anything short of this will be sufficient to found a decree upon cruelty. The ground of the Court's interference is the wife's safety, and the impossibility of her fulfilling the duties of matrimony in a state of dread." In the still more recent case of Kelly v. Kelly [2 L. J., (P. and D.) 59] the Judges stated the law in similar terms and granted a judicial separation on the ground that, if force, whether physical or moral, is systematically exerted to compel the submission of a wife to such a degree and during such a length of time as to injure her health, and render a serious malady imminent, although there be no actual physical violence such as would justify a decree, it amounts to legal cruelty. In that case, then, the Judges were careful to keep within the limits laid down in previous cases. The question for us to decide is whether, in this country, we ought to extend those limits and to enlarge the definition of legal cruelty so as to allow a wife to justify her desertion of her husband upon grounds which in England would not amount to a justification. After a careful consideration of this question we have come to the conclusion that we ought not to do so. Native law and custom is at least as stringent as English law in regard to the duty of a wife to live with her husband. As the Judicial Committee say of the Mahomedan law, so we would say of the Hindu law, that, on a question of what is legal cruelty between man and wife, it would probably not differ materially from our own. Any difference there might be would be in the direction of greater laxity, at least in regard to the treatment of the wife by the husband. A Hindoo wife cannot, any more than an English wife, claim a divorce on account merely of her husband's inconstancy: but she may demand a separate maintenance, if her husband ill-treat her on account of a favourite wife or mistress (Steele, 170). She may abandon a husband who communicates any thing noxious (II. Colebrooke, 180). In the case of any undue chastisement, in the exercise of marital rights, our Courts would probably adopt the views expressed by Sir Thomas Strange (1 Hindoo Law, 49). Though in the Presidency town they might possibly be somewhat hampered by the provisions of 21 Geo. III., C. 70, S. 18 and 37, Geo. III., C. 142, S. 12. But we do not think that we should be justified under Hindoo law, any more than under English law, in holding that an unfounded imputation upon a wife's chastity, however gross an outrage, is by itself sufficient to constitute legal cruelty. An American writer (Bishop on Marriage and Divorce I, 724) refers to an old case in Scotland (Leckie v. Moir, A. D. 1750) where a husband publicly and perseveringly reproached his wife falsely with lacivious behaviour and immoderate lust, and in which the Commissaries and the Court of Session held this a sufficient ground for a judicial separation; but the House of Lords reversed the decision. The observations of this writer on the subject are worth quoting. "The proposition," he says, "seems to be, on the whole, well established in England and in most of our states, that the harm to be apprehended must be bodily harm, in distinction from mental suffering. For while it is admitted that pain of mind may be even more severe than bodily-pain; and a husband disposed to evil may create more misery in a sensitive and affectionate wife by a course of conduct addressed only to the mind, than if, in fits of anger, he were to inflict occasional blows upon her person, still it is said that in such a case 'the Court has no' scale of sensibilities by which it can gauge the quantum of injury done and felt. The rule therefore seems to have arisen not from any notion of its inherent justice, but from the difficulty of practically administering the opposite rule, of regarding the mind the same as the body." In this country generally, and particularly in the present case, in which imputations of lascivious behaviour are cast by both sides with equal recklessness, it would certainly be impossible to gauge by any scale of sensibilities the quantum of injury done or felt. As to the statement of his intentions contained in the plaintiff's deposition before the Magistrate, to which reference has been made, it is sufficient to say that, even if it be regarded as a menace seriously intended, it falls short of a justification of the first defendant's refusal to return to her husband. It follows that the first defendant

safety, or there must be the reasonable apprehension of it. In a suit between Mahomedans, the Privy Council has expressed its opinion that the same definition is applicable, and in the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court of Bombay, over which I now preside, a similar definition was adopted at an early period of the Court's existence (Furdoonjee Cursetjee v. Dinbaee, 23rd November 1869.) The next question is whether the plaintiff, having established his right to compel his wife to return to his protection, is entitled also to a decree against the second defendant Narayan Bhide. The law on this subject is correctly stated by the Assistant Judge. Every person who receives a married woman into his house and suffers her to continue there after he has received notice from the husband not to harbour her is liable to an action for damages, unless the husband has, by his cruelty or misconduct, forfeited his marital rights or has turned his wife out of doors, or has, by some insult or ill-treatment, compelled her to leave him. (Addison on Torts, 802). The present plaintiff asks not for damages but for an injunction, and he is entitled to an injunction if he has proved his case and if the conduct of the second defendant still continues to show a necessity for it. The Assistant Judge has found that the second defendant did harbour the first defendant after notice from her husband: and looking to the conduct of the second defendant throughout the proceedings in this suit, we cannot entertain any doubt that he has been and is actually aiding and abetting the first defendant in her opposition to her husband's wishes. Our decree must be that the plaintiff is entitled to his conjugal rights, and that the first defendant, Yamunabai, be ordered to return to his protection, and that the second defendant, Narrayan Bhide, do abstain from harbouring the first defendant, and from offering any obstruction to the return of the first defendant to her husband's protection. Having regard to the conduct of the parties, and to all the circumstances of the case, we think that each party should bear his and her costs throughout. We amend the decree of the Court below accordingly.

THE DEPRECIATION OF SILVER.

IN an article published by the Paris *Siecle*, M. Cernuschi refers to the depreciation of silver, especially as it affects Anglo-Indian interests. The European Continent has, he says, ceased to coin silver, but it had long coined it, and colossal sums are in circulation. All this silver is to be called in and melted down the more so as it circulates as a forced currency for a value it no longer possesses. All the silver is to be sold, and it is to London it will be sent to get gold—to London, already glutted with Californian silver vainly asking to be coined. Floods of silver going up the Thames, floods of gold descending; scarcity and increasing value of the yellow metal, which is the only English currency, glut and depreciation of the white metal, which is the only Indian currency—the two conflicting "monometalisms" are about to face each other—the one suffering from anæmia, the other from plethora; two crisis instead of one—a gold crisis and a silver crisis. Gold will not be worth 15½, as before 1871, nor 17, as at present; but 20, perhaps 25, or more. The Indian rupee will no longer be worth two shillings gold, but one only. What a fate for all holders of stock payable in rupees, Bourse securities, and civil and military pensions! What irreparable losses for the Indian Railway Companies, which receive silver, but must pay in pounds sterling the interest of shares and loans issued in London! On what terms, too, will the government be able to draw on Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras? Every fortnight it puts up to auction five or six million rupees at London. At the last sale but one a loss of 10 per cent. for the government, at the last no bidders, and the crisis is only at the beginning. From Galle to the Indus what a monetary shock, what a rise of prices produced by the invasion of Silver! What increasing alterations in the value of all contracts and all engagements fixed in rupees! The most terrible monetary storm ever known, breaking out in a conquered country, amid a population six times as large as that of the United Kingdom! Can England fold her arms? Can she say to trembling interests, "Be patient; everything will end in finding its level?" It is demonstrated that the international rehabilitation of silver is the real solution. England will not hesitate; she will convoke the nations to the congress of monetary peace.

The Times—Money Market Intelligence.

The writer of the following letter on the important question of the depreciation of silver, and the consequent fall in the Indian exchanges, suggests that the Indian Government should follow the example of Holland and demonetize the rupee currency. As matters are at present, mercantile operations with the East are in a more or less paralyzed state, with little prospect of relief unless the supplies of silver fall off, which is very unlikely, as they have been for some time past increasing. The *San Francisco Commercial Herald* of the 3d of February speaks of the "constantly increasing yield of silver from our numerous mines, and the unearthing of a bonanza announced to be worth anywhere from 300 to 700 millions of dollars more :"—

"The present depreciation of silver, although primarily due to its demonetization in Germany and Holland, is traceable to far deeper and more permanent causes, for when we consider the supplies which the mines of California and Nevada are capable of yielding, and the narrowing area for the use of the metal in national currencies, the conclusion we are forced to is that its natural and continuous production is in excess of the demand. This is a very grave question for the Indian Government to consider. India and the East being the only really available outlet for the surplus supplies, the effect will be felt most seriously in our Eastern possessions unless some prompt and decided measures be adopted with a view to meeting the difficulty. This cannot be doubted for a moment. If silver falls in value, the Indian exchange must fall with it, and the Government of India must suffer in the rate at which it can draw for its requirements on this side. But Government is also affected otherwise. All its Rupee Loans are based upon silver; the interest is payable either in rupees in India or by a rupee draught on the Indian Treasuries, and the principle is also redeemable wholly in India. One consequence of a fall the rupee exchange, from a cause to which, as in this stance, no definite limit can be assigned, is to prevent ese Rupee Loans from being bought by English tors, and the disfavour in which they are held in London market naturally reflects upon the Government which issued them. The same direct loss falls private persons who have to depend upon able to draw their incomes from India, and tly the same disfavour in which the Rupee stand extends to all Indian investments. The Loans therefore, affects very deeply the vital interests subject country, for India depends greatly upon the of the derives from England, and if that were capital it it could not be replaced, except with great withdrawn Even if Government stepped in to difficulty. ce of private enterprise, it would have to supply the ply onerous terms, and one source of the sumbit to vee country—namely, its facility of borprosperity of the easier terms than foreign nations, or rowing money on Colonies—would no longer exist. even the British, the trade of India is being injured, Added to these evi rendered uncertain, and in time, contracts are being the circulating medium continues, if the depreciation on that country and the West will transactions between a state of barter. India, how- bid fair to relapse into closely assimilated to the condi- ever, is becoming so curopean country that it would tion and *status* of a E thus dragged down by the never do to allow it to beated silver currency, and the dead weight of a depreci n statesmen is to abandon only course open to India dard and take measures for silver as the sole legal stanold basis. the eventual adoption of a g happily, the lines marked "In doing this they have, f a similar nature which out for them in operations cinent since the close of have been effected on the Con en as a very suitable the war. Holland may be take ange was introduced example to follow, for there the ch in a most effective by a very judicious process and est violence to con- manner, without doing the slig natural course of tracts, or disturbing in any way the rocess deserve to trade. The various stages of the p were not only be very carefully considered, for the adly beneficial interesting, but were followed by deci principle of effects, and, without violating any ult problem political economy, they met the difficulty, without how to change a silver to a gold curren ting to the at once demonetizing the former, or submi the facts disadvantages of a double standard. Stating ent, as a concisely, notice was given by the Govern coinage preliminary step, that after a certain date the be sus- of silver on behalf of private persons would y for pended. This notice, in the first instance, was on utch a limited period, until the sanction of the D ed Parliament had been obtained to its being continu as a permanent measure, with a view to the introduction of a gold currency. The practical effect was that of drawing a cordon round the country against the introduction of silver for conversion into currency. The volume of the silver currency was thereby made a fixed quantity, and its further depreciation at once arrested, while the measure simultaneously adopted for the gradual issue of gold legal tender coins removed all apprehension that any deficiency of the circulating medium would arise. The indirect effects were at once seen in the turn given to the exchanges. Previously, owing to the fear of a deluge of silver from Germany, the adverse movement of the exchanges had been continuous and increasing in intensity, just as is now happening in India; but after that notice matters began to mend, the current of the exchanges set in the opposite direction, confidence was restored, and at the present time the country is continuing its regular course wholly undisturbed by the depreciation which is now being felt in India so severely. There seems to be no reason why this example should not be followed by the Government of India. Every argument in its favour in the case of Holland applies with equal force to India, while the objections against it are even less. One great argument—namely, that for a time silver and gold are placed in circulation side by side—has the less weight in India from the fact that there the absorption of silver in manufactures and the steady drain upon the coinage in the trade with the central tribes of Asia would more rapidly diminish its volume, and, bringing the gold coins into circulation, cause the silver to assume the position of a subsidiary currency. Another objection which was argued by the opponents of the measure in Holland was the inconvenience caused to exporters of produce. In India, however, the exports and imports, adding to the latter the Council bills issued, are nearly equal, and any rise in the one would be met by the diminished price of the other; added to which, the producers and consumers are one and the same class. On the other hand, even if it had to be allowed that some slight temporary inconvenience might arise, the obvious and cogent answer can be given that any such effect would be more than a hundredfold counterbalanced by the essential, lasting, and widespread benefits which the country would experience in having a fixed and certain basis of value in its intercourse with the gold-using countries of Europe."

RHAMNUS FRANGULA is the name of the new remedy which [illegible] now unreservedly accepted as the best family [illegible] and in favor of which the old terrors of the [illegible] Castor Oil, Salts, &c., have been dis[illegible] of the Black Alder tree, and [illegible] Syrup which is without [illegible] that the Syrup is [illegible] often urged against [illegible] the highest praise [illegible] may be wrong [illegible] an aperient for [illegible] Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 12-12. [illegible] Bombay.

PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH."—Mar. 4.

NEW NOVEL.—Angry Livers. By the Author of *Cross Lights*.

The Worst Slave Circular (By a brute of a bachelor)—The wedding-ing.

MEN AND BROTHERS !!

Fugitive Slave. "Take these (shackles) off !" Captain, R.N. "How can I ?—with this (Slave Circular) on ?"

MERCY TO ANIMALS.

The Baring reign has come to an end in India. Let us hope, thanks to the joint influence of Flower and common sense, it will not be resumed in London.

AN OLD RHYME.

(Adapted to a Modern Mania.)

Angelina. Fain would I rink, but that a fear to fall.
Edwin. You must risk "spillers," or not rink at all.

MUCH IN THE SAME LINE.

Chinamaniacs (on the prowl, with an eye to prey). "Have you got any old crockery, my good woman ?"

Old Woman (suspiciously.) "Crockery, indeed! What do you give for rabbit-skins ?"

"DIGNITY AND IMPUDENCE."

Near-Side Passenger. "He evidently wants to race you."

Driver (disdainfully). "But you don't suppose for a moment, Sir, that I'm a-goin' to race with one o' them twopenny yallers !"

JENKINS v. JENKINS.

The Jenkins tribe, it seems, are fain
In contrariety to revel;
One Jenkins writes *The Devil's Chain*,*
Another holds there is no Devil.
'Twixt two such Jenkinses, 'tis plain
Satan will find his proper level.

* See the drastic and didactic Temperance Novel, so called, by E. Jenkins, Esq., M. P. for Dundee.

AN OLD KING BY A NEW NAME.

Tymkyns. "Good Morning! A—a—I want a costume of Henry the Fourth of England, if you please !"

La belle Costumiere (affably, but not without a touch of scorn). "Excuse me, Sir! Henry the Eighth of England! Henry the Fourth was a French King !"

The Costumier (solving the difficulty). "Parkins Par-kins !

(Voice in the distance. "Yes, Sir !")

The Costumier. "Bring down the Angry Cat !"

[He must have meant "Henri Quatre," but that was what he said.]

SUN v. STEAM.

According to the *Athenæum*, a Frenchman "states that he has proved his position of being enabled to use sunshine as a motive power." This piece of scientific intelligence suggests three obvious corollaries :—

1. The employment of sunshine as a means of locomotion is altogether distinct from the extraction of that article from cucumbers.
2. Should a patent be taken out for the practical application of this discovery, it will be of but little value in the Metropolis, Manchester, and other large cities and towns, owing to the absence of the motive power for a considerable portion of the year.
3. It may be fairly assumed that within twelve months from this time some other sanguine projector will uphold the claims of another motive power as equally efficacious—namely Moonshine.

HARD-BOILED EGGS.

"The answer to the Andrassy Note was ready on Wednesday, but was kept some days awaiting the approval of the Sultan, who was ill with cholera from having eaten eighteen hard eggs at one meal, and could not be communicated with."—*Constantinople Correspondent.*

Great Sultan, stubborn 'gainst attacks,
Diplomacy attention begs,
While you digestion over-tax,
By this excess in hard-boiled eggs.

Look, where your Rayahs evil-starred
Oppression's cup drain to the dregs,
And think *your* yoke on them lies hard,
As on you yolks of hard-boiled eggs.

From scorn, wrong, robbery, grant them rest,
And you may spare your powder-kegs—
And find it easier to digest
Hard-worded notes than hard-boiled eggs;

Or, when Al Sirat's narrow bridge
You cross with rather shaky legs,
Rayahs will speed you o'er the ridge
With blessings on those hard-boiled eggs!

PHILOLOGY "IN SPORT."

It is agreeable to notice a praiseworthy effort to make the study of abstruse languages no longer a task and a drudgery, but a pastime and a pleasure. A Sanskrit Handbook for the Fireside has our cordial wishes for its success through many editions to come; and we hopefully look forward to a time when the language, dealt with in this very alluring manner, will [illegible] become as familiar as Irish or Scotch, Erse or Gaelic [illegible] many a solitary student by his lonely hearth, to m[illegible] fair philologist in her comfortable chimney-corner.

We are betraying no secr[illegible] sing no confidence, in announcing that this help t[illegible] t is only the first of a series of Handbooks plan[illegible] e away odd moments and unconsidered minutes [illegible] owing pleasant little [illegible]

Garden Strolls among [illegible]
Chinese at Tea-time.
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EAST AND WEST.

(*Punch* to the Maharajah of Burdwan.)

Welcome, Wise Rajah of Burdwan!
From the far heart of Hindostan,
Is this kind gift you send
Punch pink of Western courtesy,
Feels it his part to make reply
To England's Eastern Friend.

These medals, sent from East to West,
When hung upon each boyish breast,
Will tell the stirring story,
How British lads could play the man,
And how a Prince of Hindostan
Could see, and swell, their glory.

Punch thanks you in the youngsters' name.
"Such deeds are not of local fame,"
Your Highness says, and rightly.
Yet none the less their thanks are due
To one who proves that dictum true,
So promptly and politely!

Such deeds, such words, do much to knit
Far lands; when diplomatic wit
Proves the more strained the duller:
The "touch of Nature" everywhere
Knits hearts that feel and hands that dare—
In spite of creed and colour.

Be sure our boys will wear with pride
These tokens from the Orient side
Of Britain's empire spacious—
From one you courteously call
"Their fellow subject," in Bengal—
Kind thought, and impulse gracious!

We serve one Lady—Empress—Queen,—
Mere title matters not, I ween,
While we are friends, not foemen.
Though Critics carp, though Statesmen jar,
Burdwan, from her oasis far,*
Sends words of pleasant omen.

*(" Burdwan is one the most productive territories of India, and being environed by jungles, appears like a garden surrounded by a wilderness." The Rajah's gift of silver medals to the boyish heroes of the Goliath is one of the pleasantest passages ever recorded between England and India.)

"EMPRESS" v. "QUEEN."

When Cæsar shirked the kingly name,
And reigned as "*Imperator*,"
The choice implied no higher aim—
None deemed that title greater.

With anxious care he shunned the style
That Roman pride offended—
[illegible]ame,
Content the "*cives*" [illegible]ms less splendid.
And rule through fo[illegible] Soldier's sway,
What though that daring [illegible]s transmitted,
Through scores of rogue[illegible] the day
Enslaved Old Europe, fro[illegible]tted;
When Roman freedom fl[illegible]urst

And, age by age, that name ac[illegible]
Has still, from first to latest,
Implied of Monarchies the worst,
But ne'er with us the greatest;—

What though the phantom of a Past
With crime and folly teeming,
Was, for a wonder, doomed to last
In faint imperial seeming;

Until this shadow of a shade,
A tyrant's views offending,
Like some old ghost, at length was la[illegible]
By Nap's resolve unbending *;—[illegible]e scorn
What though this empty name, [illegible]
Of honest right and freedom
In apish mimicry is borne) [illegible]em;—
By those who little heed [illegible] that spring
Let mushroom dynasti[illegible]pation,
From spoil and u[illegible]blem cling
To this, as to each e[illegible]on.
Of lawless dominat[illegible]e go to school
For us, though now w[illegible]et's mission
Where crazy Orotc[illegible]t old rule
Seems to be to subve[illegible]tion—
Of History or Trad[illegible]en" from earliest days,
Still "King" or "Qu[illegible]nding,
To British underst[illegible]me conveys,
A sense of rank supre[illegible] expanding.
That brooks no ri[illegible]al state,
Symbol august of reg[illegible]irit blended;
With Freedom's s[illegible] great
Can title so securely [illegible]ded?
Be altered or ame[illegible]dication of Frances the Second

* On the compulsory ab[illegible]f the old Holy Roman Empire, the last of the Emperors [illegible]apoleon's conquests. which was broken up by N[illegible]

OXYGEN IS LIFE.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Multitudes of Peopl[illegible] are hopelessly suffering from Debili[illegible]ty, Nervous and Liver Comp[illegible]laints, Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria, Timidity, Indige[illegible]stion, Failure of Hearing, Sight and Memory, Lassitude, Want o[illegible] Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the ne[illegible] remedy PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allay[illegible] all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to [illegible] the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of the[illegible] hitherto incurable and distressing maladies Sold by all Chemist[illegible] and Druggists throughout the Globe.

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The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII.) empowering this Institution.

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No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

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The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

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